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19

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

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VOL. XIX NO. 83— BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

AMRITSAR VOTES CIVIC ADDRESS FOR MAHATMA

LARGE CROWDS REFUSE TO DISPERSE TILL THEY SEE GANDHIJI

Sikhs Against Communal Raj In India

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Huge crowds of men and women gathered at the Railway Station to welcome Gandhiji, Pandit Malaviya, Subhas Bose, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mahadev Desai and Gobindkant Malaviya who arrived here to-day from Delhi by the Bombay Mail, at 7 a.m. in order to attend the 9th session of the Central Sikh League. Dr. Kitchlew and other Congress and Sikh League leaders greeted them. They were taken to a private bungalow-close-by. A large crowd would not disperse until it had had a 'darshan' of Gandhiji.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

The Amritsar Municipal Committee held a prolonged sitting till a late hour last night discussing the subject of a civic address to be presented to Gandhiji to-day. There was considerable difference of opinion between nominated and elected members. Eventually an agreement was arrived at. Sardar Santosh Singh, Municipal Commissioner, was deputed to fix up with Gandhiji convenient date and time for the presentation of the address.—A. P.

ONE-MAN DELEGATION TO R. T. C.

Mahatmaji, The Sole Representative

Delhi, Monday.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" representative said that the 'Associated Press' message regarding the Congress delegation to the proposed Round Table Conference is incorrect. The Working Committee decided that Mahatmaji should be the sole delegate on behalf of the Congress. It does not mean that other members of the Working Committee will accompany him to the Conference in an advisory capacity. Under the terms of the Working Committee resolution the only member of the Committee who will attend the Conference or go if necessary, to England will be Mahatma Gandhi. He further added as far as the Congress is concerned it would like the Conference to be held in India, as early as possible.

If, however, the Conference is held in London only Mahatmaji will go on the Congress behalf.

The "Hindustan Times" representative understands that, as reported before, Mrs. Naidu will go to London and may visit also America in her personal capacity.

"WE ARE AGAINST COMMUNAL RAJ"

Sikh League's President Gives The Right Lead

GANDHIJI, MALAVIYAJI AND OTHER CONGRESS LEADERS AS DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

AMRITSAR, April 8.

When the session of the Sikh League commenced to-day Master Tarasingh, President-elect, in his address referred to the question of Sikh rights saying that Sikhs were opposed to communal representation or creating any communal majority. If the other communities insisted on this, the Sikhs would have a 30 per cent share in the Punjab. They were against communal 'raj'.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNAL BIAS.

He criticised the Government of India's despatch which, he said, had made the communal problem insoluble. He advised the Congress that it should not be cowed down by any communal considerations and appealed to the other communities to rise above questions of communal domination. He reiterated the 17 demands of the Sikhs which opposed communal representation. In case it was retained the Sikhs wanted 30 per cent. in the Punjab Council and Services 5 per cent. in the Central Legislature, one Sikhs Minister in the Central Cabinet and adequate representation in the Army and Army Council.

THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

In case no agreement was reached it was suggested that they should alter the boundaries of the Punjab by transferring the predominantly Muslim districts to the Frontier Province with joint electorates in the new province. If this too was not acceptable Punjab should be administered by the new Central Government till the communal tangle was settled. All the residuary powers should rest in the Central Government which should have specified powers to protect minorities. Provincial and Central Governments should maintain strict religious neutrality, maintaining the existing endowments without creating fresh ones. Safeguards guaranteed should not be rescinded or modifed without the express consent of the the Sikhs.

In conclusion, he counselled courage in settling the communal problem and asked the States to show wisdom in serving the motherland.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sardar Santa Singh also covered the same ground in his address.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, and other Congress leaders also attended the session which was held in the Bagh Akalian. Huge crowds were present to see and hear Gandhiji.—A. P.

THE ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

Congress Secretary Invites Suggestions

BENARES, April 8.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, who has arrived here from Karachi, in a statement to the press, says that the attention of all must have been drawn to the epoch-making resolution passed by the Karachi Congress regarding the meaning of Swaraj and the future economic programme. For giving this final form, the Congress Working Committee has appointed a Committee and has honoured me by making me the convener.

I request all individuals and institutions interested in this most important task to send me (Sevasharma, Benares Cantonment) suggestions as early as possible. The Committee meets sometime in May, before which I desire to tabulate all proposals. The report has to be submitted by the end of May."—A. P.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS

—:o:—

Sequel To Midnapore Shooting

DIST. MAGISTRATE SUCCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES

MIDNAPORE, April 8.

On his removal to the hospital last night, Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate, was first attended to by the Civil Surgeon. Major Murray of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, who was accompanied by an assistant and a nurse arrived at 2/30 a.m. by a special train and extracted a bullet as the result of an operation. The condition of Mr. Peddie became very bad early this morning, but later he showed signs of improvement and was able to talk to some of his friends who had called to see him. There was another operation by Major Murray at 10 a.m. and the intestines were stitched under chloroform. The present condition of Mr. Peddie is critical. Three bullets are reported to have entered his back, one penetrating the abdomen and two his arm. Several houses were searched in this connection and arrests made.—A. P.

MIDNAPORE DIST. MAGISTRATE EXPIRES.

MIDNAPORE, April 8.

Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore, the victim of yesterday's shooting outrage, expired at 5-10 this evening. Major Murray and the Civil Surgeon were in attendance.—A. P.

—:o:—

Mr. Peddie Operated On

MIDNAPORE, April 8.

Major Murray of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, operated on Mr. Peddie whose condition is precarious.—A. P.

SIDDAPUR TALUKA'S WOES

Attachments Galore

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 7.

The number of attachments in the Siddapur taluka (Karnataka) has gone up to 72 upto the 1st of this month. Attachments without notice, under-valuation to the extent of 400 per cent., taking away milch cattle even when other things are available form the rule. About 5 or 6 auctions have taken place, but none other than police, patels, pattewallas have bid and in one case a buffalo worth Rs. 80 was sold for Rs. 10.

Sirsi has also recorded by now 49 attachments, though no auctions have yet taken place. The same tale comes from Sirsi. Attaching the poperty of one for the land revenue of another is also a feature.

In Hiekerur Taluka 25 persons have been served with forfeiture notices.

All this is taking place while the ryots are seeing the local authorities and writing to them for relief, and while they are arranging deputations to higher authorities. The 'No-tax' atmosphere is being forced upon them.

The case of the six accused under section 145 I.P.C. for picketing the sale of attached property has been postponed to the 15th instant.

A meeting was held on Sunday last by the Wanar Sena in honour of Mr. Ogale, editor of "Maharastra" who has been jailed for 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. Bhagvandas Leaves For Cawnpore.

BENARES, April 8.

Dr. Bhagvandas, Chairman of the Cawnpore Riots Committee appointed by the Karachi Congress, left for Cawnpore to-day. The Committee sits there continuously.—A. P.

Rugby—In honour of the English poet laureate Dr. John Masfield, a largely attended reception was held on Tuesday in the Aula of Athens University. Dr. Masfield spoke of English poetry, past and present.—B. O. W.

TARRAWADY DISTURBANCE

—:o:—

Burmese Accused On Trial

POLICE VERSION OF INCIDENT

PYAPON, April 8.

The prosecution story in the Tharrawaddy Rebellion case was that the area of disturbance was a part of Dedaye township. In the beginning of January preparations were made for a rebellion by actively enlisting men and tattooing them. On January 5 a rebel detachment was sent to commandeer all the available guns and for supplies they indented upon Indian and Chinese shops. On receiving information that the rebel army was out attacking a village, the Deputy Commissioner took civil and military police forces to Tandaw village where they met about 500 rebels armed with guns and dahs as also carrying banners.

The rebels were ordered to disperse but they refused and advanced creeping under cover of the paddy crops. The Deputy Commissioner ordered two volleys with no result. The forces then opened fire and many rebels were killed or wounded. Several of them surrendered and were arrested. The others retreated under cover.

Mr. Baretto, Deputy Commissioner, describing the fight said that in all 1120 rounds were used by the military police and 130 by civil police. The dead rebels included two leaders. He did not know at the time the cause of the rising which was sudden.

Mr. Abreau, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who accompanied Mr. Baretto giving evidence stated that his party picked up eight wounded and forty-three dead rebels.

The prosecution against a woman accused has been withdrawn.—A. P.

DELHI'S FAREWELL TO VICEROY

Lord Irwin Thanks Citizens

DENOUNCES VIOLENCE

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Delhi bade a farewell to the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at a tea party given at Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi, this afternoon.

The address presented on behalf of the citizens of Delhi said: "Your Excellency's name will for ever be honoured in our history as the noblest pro-Consul of Britain, while in the annals of the Imperial City of Delhi, Your Excellency's name will always be linked with the completion and inauguration of New Delhi, the finest architectural monument of British connection. The inauguration of the Delhi-London air route under Your Excellency's regime, has linked together two great capitals, which is symbolic of closer union between the two nations"

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy replying, said that some of Delhi's history was written in crumbling stones and vanishing walls, some of it in exquisite buildings. "To-day, in Shahjehanbad and in Raisina, the life of Delhi throbs perhaps more fully than ever before. Delhi old and new is a heritage of which you may well be proud and I am confident that it will always be the endeavour of those responsible for its administration to make it worthy setting for the Central Government of a great country."

SERMON ON NON-VIOLENCE.

The Viceroy thanked them for referring to the part he played in building a newer and better India and said "I echo your hope that these varying interests on whose statesmanship the strength of that structure will largely depend, may be united in a common purpose to achieve a solution that may recognise and respect all claims that need adjustment and have a title to be heard. How seriously that purpose must be frustrated by senseless outrages of which we have just seen another example in the murderous attack upon a District Officer in Bengal, must be patent to anyone who has given thought to the foundations upon which all well ordered society rests. It must be the duty of my Government to fight to the utmost the creed which encourages such outrages and I trust that every sane citizen will feel it incumbent upon him to use all his influence for the condemnation and prevention of such deeds which bring shame to the cause they profess to serve."—A. P.

Tornado Passes Over Chittagong

—:o:—

Hackney Carriage Ponies Killed By Electric Current

CHITTAGONG, April 8.

Chittagong was in complete darkness last night in consequence of the damage to electric wires caused by a severe tornado which passed over the town. The tornado was accompanied by a hailstorm.

Two hackney carriage ponies were killed by the electric current and a man attempting to rescue the animals met with a similar fate. Two coachmen were seriously injured.

The weather was extremely foul this afternoon. It is understood that a storm is raging in the Bay of Bengal.—A. P.

DIED FOR THE NATION

—:o:—

Last Honours For Stabbed Volunteer

There was an impressive public funeral procession on Wednesday afternoon in honour of Bachai Nurmahomed, a young Pathan volunteer almost in his teens who died in the Congress Free Hospital as a result of his having been brutally stabbed with a knife by some one in the crowd at the Muslim public meeting held at Dongri on Tuesday night. There was universal sympathy for the brave volunteer who gave his life while engaged in National duty. The funeral procession started from the Congress Free Hospital at 2 p.m. It passed though Girgaum Tram line Road and finally dispersed in the Kabarastan where the dead bodies was buried. Congress volunteers and many prominent Congressmen were present in the procession.

THE DONGRI TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Coroner Holds Inquest:

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Pachai (25) a Mulla Khel Pathan who was fatally stabbed at Dongri Maidan under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Briefly stated, a meeting of Muslims was arranged at Dongri Maidan on Tuesday at 9-30 p.m., under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajabali Vishram Patel, when Maulana Attaulla Bukhari was to address. After the proceedings started, and the Maulana began his address some Muslims put a few questions to the speaker and before they could reply to, some hooligans began to flourish lathis. In the pandemonium, the deceased who was near the platform, was stabbed in the abdomen. He was removed to the Congress Hospital but died on the way. Death was due to the perforation of the intestine coli.

At the inquest, Khan Gulmohmed, a Congress volunteer, residing in Vazir Building at Bhendy Bazar, identified the body as that of his countryman. The deceased lived with the witness. He had no relatives in Bombay. He received injuries at about 10-30 p.m. and died on the way to the Congress Hospital.

The Coroner adjourned further inquest till the 22nd instant to enable the police to make enquiries.

Gandhiji's Contribution To World Disarmament

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEADERS EXHORT BOMBAY CORRELIGIONISTS TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY BY CRIES OF "RELIGION IN DANGER"

Muslims Must Fight For India's Freedom, Says Bukhari

Sheikh Hisamuddin and Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari the two Punjab Muslim leaders, addressed a crowded meeting in Kharik Bazar (Mandvi) on Wednesday night. Sjt. K. M. Munshi presided.

GANDHIJI'S SERVICES TO WORLD.

Sheikh Hisammuddin in a vigorous speech declared that Gandhiji had done for the world what the European statesmen could not do so far. They were only talking of elliminating force and disarmament but Gandhiji by preaching his gospel of non-violence and putting into practice showed to the world that there was a much better and a more humane way of setting the differences of nations than resorting to violence.

CHANGE IN FRONTIER PATHAN.

He drew a vivid picture of how the Frontier Pathan put the principle of non-violence into action and added that by his noble conduct the Pathan had given a lie direct to the misleading propaganda carried against him so far.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Proceeding the speaker said that the time for reaping the fruits of their efforts during the last twelve months had now arrived and they must act in a most statesmanlike manner. He paid high tribute to Bombay whose record, he said, was not beaten by any other city and to the women of Bombay for having been in the forefront of the movement.

Referring to the Delhi Truce and the Lahore executions the speaker said that on both the occasions the Government's idea was to create a split in the Congress ranks but fortunately for the country they did not succeed He warned the audience that efforts would be made by interested parties to create ill-feeling among different communities and therefore they must be very careful.

HIS INFORMATION.

He added that according to his information some agencies were at work and doing their worst to intensify the differences among the two communities and to keep them away from each other. He made a feeling appeal to the audience not to fall a prey to the misleading propaganda carried on or scares started by enemies of peace and tranquility and to look to the Congress alone for a correct lead in times of emergency.

UNITED FRONT NEEDED.

This is a time when we need present a united front. Do not therefore listen to the cry "religion in danger" or "special rights for our community" whether they are raised by the socalled leaders of one community or the other. Be sure that they are enemies of peace and India's freedom. Do not listen to them. If you do you will be doomed" concluded the speaker

MUSLIMS MUST RIGHT FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Maulana Syed Ataullah Bukhari, who followed Sheikh Hisamuddin, also made a fervant appeal for communal unity. He declared that Indian Muslims must fight for India's freedom primarily in their own interest. It was a duty that they owed to themselves and their community as much as they did to their country.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD.

The best way to safeguard their rights was to offer greater sacrifices, he declared By sacrificing 500 lives the Frontier Muslims had safeguarded their rights for all times. Nobody would now dare to refuse them equal rights with other provinces under the Swaraj Government. He exhorted the Muslims in other provinces to follow that lead and to acquire permanent safeguards for their culture and civilization.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

Continuing the Maulana warned the Hindus that serious [illegible] were ahead. He apprehended that efforts would be made by interested quarters to create communal ill-feeling and it was for the Hindus to keep their heads cool and not to be angry. "You have faced lathi blows of the Sergeants and the Police but it may be that some of your own countrymen may hit you. If that unfortunate situation arose still fast to the principle of non-violence and I assure you you will be able to kill their violence as you succeeded against the Government. But if you fell a prey to the machinations of the enemies of our country you will stand to lose all that you have earned so far" concluded the Maulana.

Sjt. Virchand Panachand an ex-president of the "War Council" who occupied the chair when Mr. Munshi left the meeting assured the Muslim leaders that the relation between the Hindus and the Muslims in Bombay were perfectly cordial and they would do all to see that Bombay preserves the fair name that Bombay has achieved.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM DIVINE

Maulana Ataullahsah Bukhari, the Punjab Muslim divine who is in Bombay. While he was addressing a meeting on Wednesday hooligans stabbed a Congress volunteer to death and injured about a dozen more.

Rajbari (Faridpur).—57 deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred in two days at Goalundo Ghat where the disease has broken out in epidemic form. Goalundo is an important steamer station in East Bengal.—A. P.

New Delhi—Aviators Shenstone and Fairbairn left for Victoria Point early on Tuesday morning. —A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Malegaon Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—7—150. Graduates or undergraduates having experience of Municipal work need apply. Preference would be given to those who have obtained Diploma of Local Self-Government Institute. Applicants should send applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and qualification before the 22nd of April, 1931. (Sd.) R. G. KASHIKAR, President, Malegaon City Municipality, Malegaon, 7/4/1931.
A 2816

WANTED—HEAD MISTRESSES, 12 European, Anglo-Indian, Stall girls for up-country, Carnival, Dancer, Butler, Goanese Ayah, Resident Governess, Canvassers, Lady Canvassers, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Electrician holding license Consult immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4765

WANTED—Two qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Shikarpur Municipality, Scale of pay Rs. 80—2—100. Those who have passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Course under the auspices of the Bombay Government will get a preference. Candidates should state their age, nationality, caste and submit copies of testimonials to the Undersigned before 20th April, 1931. (Sd.) BHAGWANDAS KHANCHAND, President Shikarpur Municipality.
A 2818

WANTED—A qualified experienced HINDU NURSE and GOVERNESS to look after two Children aged 5 and Two of high respectable family of Rajputana. Apply mentioning age, caste, previous experience, and standard of Education, lowest salary acceptable with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 819 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle,"
A 2814

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 4618

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on allowance and commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes, for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2698

Profession.

LUCKY SUNKH RIGHT SIDE agree nine stars. No sickness, giving child happiness; succeed in court, flourish business; all kinds happy. PONCHAJI, Wimbridge, Grant Road.
P R4744

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian Spiritualist, Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN thousands monthly through Professor SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton closing figure. Charges Rupees ten. Special. Rupees five Doublings. 20, opposite "Pigeonstand", Mint Rd., near G. P. O. Bombay.
R 4739

Situations Wanted

A FORMER SECRETARY TO A PRIME MINISTER, an Executive Councillor and a Business Prince, seeks APPOINTMENT. Can work out sound propositions ensuring fat returns. Personal interview solicited. Excellent references. Write to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4717

YOUNG BHATIA GRADUATE,—professional man, who has held several administrative appointments under Government, and who is at present employed in a controlling position with a first class business firm, doing business of several crores of rupees in a year, with emoluments of approximately Rs. 1,000/- per month, wishes to introduce himself to some great commercial magnate with a view to re-organise his business or act as his Secretary or Manager. A man of exceptionally high qualifications and rare attainments, in the best of healths, with pleasing personality and refined manners, has his sole ambition to develop Indian Trade and Commerce. Pay no consideration but would look up to good future prospects. Kindly correspond with Box No. 817 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4754

For Sale.

ONE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. Good order. Rs. 80/- or near offer. Please apply GANESAN, Multaniwadi, Walkeshwar Road.
T R4760

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to undertake sinking of Tube Wells. Communicate with Fazil Mooraj, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
T R4761

Hotels

MATHARAN PARADISE.—HINDU HOTEL, Daily Rupees 3 per day. Monthly Coupons Rs. 75. Apply LALJEE DAMODAR, Manager.
R4751

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the First floor this Thursday morning, the 9th April, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
2819

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

We have received an application from Mr. Shanker Tukaram Dali, of Khamgaon through his pleader Mr. S. V. Bhide of Khamgaon for the issue of a duplicate policy No. 0243646 for Rs. 5,000 issued by our Company on the life of the applicant's father Mr. Tukaram Bhonji Dali (decd.) on the ground that the original is irrevocably lost. If anyone has any objection to the grant of the duplicate policy he is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from the date of publication of this notice. If no objection be received the duplicate policy will be issued after the expiry of the stipulated period.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Grosvenor House,
21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
R 4746

Public Notices.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State)

NOTICE

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Shahabad Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the premises of the Central Bank of India, Limited, Hyderabad (Deccan), on Saturday the 16th May, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th May, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
by their Constituted Attorney.
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Shahabad, 6th April, 1931.
2820

NOTICE

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a statements of their receipts and payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation. The Liquidators' Books of Account are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1931.

DEVIDAS J. DESAI.
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
Joint Liquidators.
2821

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUMMARY SUIT NO. 2571 OF 1930.

(1) SURAJMAL SHIVNARAYEN NEMANI and (2) UMADUTT SURAJMAL, both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Shivnarayen Nemani and residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort in Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) HIRACHAND VANECHAND, (2) NARBHERAM VANECHAND, (3) DULERAI VANECHAND, (4) CHHABILDAS VANECHAND and (5) RATILAL VANECHAND, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ghatkoper in Thana District and carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Dulerai & Co. at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

To,
The 3rd, 4th and 5th Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,800 interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance in pursuance thereof, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,800 with interest and costs.
Dated this 15th day of December, 1930.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2817

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
—:o:—
SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) KNOWN AS THE "ROSE HILL" AT MATHERAN, NEAR EUROPEAN GYMKHANA, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE AND OTHFR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Messrs. Wadilal Doongersey Shah, Vallabhbhai J. Patel, K. M. Munshi, Mangaldas Bhagwandas Mehta and Hiravanti, widow of Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, the Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 16th May next at 5 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property together with all the furniture and other household effects.
All that piece of Leasehold land together with the Bungalows, Guest-house, messuages and outhouses standing thereon situate at Matheran, near European Gymkhana, and known as the "Rose Hill" and admeasuring about 5 acres 38 gunthas.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand Mangaldas, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PIPE ROAD OPPOSITE MUNICIPAL OFFICE, KURLA.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and in exercise and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th April 1926 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Thursday, the 9th April, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the Premises
All that piece of (originally Agricultural but now turned into Non-Agricultural) land with dwelling house at Kurla in Taluka South Salsette District, Bombay Suburban Sub-District Bandra and admeasuring 424½ square yards bearing the following particulars.
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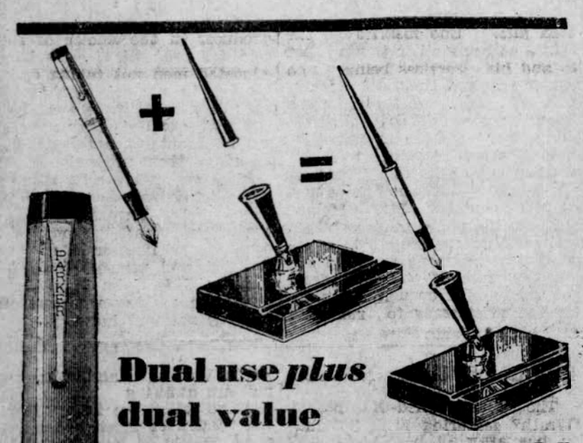

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ENGLAND FIGHTS ON.

SLUMP IN MACDOLNALD AND SIMON STOCK

Oswald Garrison Villard writes in the "Nation," New York:—

How fares England? Is her situation as grave it appears to the outsider who reads that there are more than two and a half million unemployed, with the Treasury facing at the moment a deficit of at least dol. 150,000,000 and the probability of a much larger one in the coming fiscal year; with one industrial dispute after another to engross the time and drain the strength of the leading ministers; with the insurance fund, which pays the doles, about to borrow dol. 100,000,000 more; with innumerable wails from captains of industry, heads of banks, and chairman of railroads to the effect that the country is going to the dogs, and that the splendid old English character has undergone a sea change? Well, it would be idle to deny the gravity of the situation. For one thing Mr. Snowden has just officially vouched for it. England is a part of the European economic system, and that means that there cannot be health here if there is depression and retrogression in the economic life of other parts of Europe. But he would be foolish indeed who would yield to complete pessimism. One notices that the English have begun to complain, as they did not before; that they are finding it enormously difficult to adjust themselves to their new and secondary place in the world of finance and trade; that they have begun to lose faith somewhat in themselves and their manifest destiny. But that is a long way from saying that they are in as parlous a state of nerves as is Germany, or that their situation is as menacing as that of Italy.

ENGLAND WILL MUDDLE THROUGH

For one thing, whatever the economic and political troubles, no one would think of suggesting that there is the least danger of revolution. That is in the air in some countries on the Continent, but no one dreams of it here. The Englishman does not think in terms of violence. If he is beginning to feel that he has got his back to the wall, he is none the less not in the least bit interested in those who urge him into revolutionary socialism for example. Communism is making no headway here. So slight a menace to law and order is the huge army of unemployed that, as many of the readers of "The Nation" are aware, England has closed since the war twenty-one of its prisons for lack of occupants—a magnificent testimony to the most truly law-abiding and orderly people on earth. If it were not for the dole, of course—let Mr. Hoover take note—this record could not be cited. Indeed, everybody admits that there would be revolution here if the government did not recognize its every obligation to keen those of its citizens above water who through no fault of their own are unable to obtain any employment.

So one is far from saying that England will not muddle through, barring an economic catastrophe on the Continent which would draw the whole world into a fellow-suffering. Take the cotton dispute, which has just been settled by the amazing action of the employers in suddenly receding from there entire position and castigating themselves in so doing in an almost unheard-of way. No one has maintained that the weavers were wholly in the right, but after reading the sensational speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of February 11, with its picture of the gravity of the British situation, the employers publicly apologized for their share in a dispute which they themselves stated centered upon a matter that was by no means important enough to cause the stoppage of an entire industry. The coal dispute in Wales, too, has been ended; no longer do the men stand idle in rain or shine in the streets of some of their hopeless villages without a single thing to do to pass away the time, yet bearing it all with a resignation and a fortitude equally only by the amazing patience and long-suffering of the army of German unemployed. Somehow or other, one gets the feeling that England "will" muddle through if it is humanly possible.

LABOUR PARTY PRESTIGE

Politically, the stock of the MacDonald Government has risen as a result of the India Conference and the success of the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, at the last meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. The India Conference was another example of the ability of the Englishman to succeed when the outlook seems darkest. No one though there was a ghost of a hope of reconciling the diverse elements that went to make up the Conference. It became an extraordinary personal triumph for Ramsay MacDonald, because of his unending patience, his sagacity and skill in presiding. Within the conference itself the honours went to Lord Sankey and Lord Reading, and that extraordinary Indian Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. But in the last analysis the honours will go to MacDonald, who called the conference and bore the brunt of organizing it and outlining its work. It is too early, of course, to say that the recommendations will be accepted by the Indian Nationalists, yet the fact remains that the seemingly impossible task of reconciling diverse Indian elements was achieved, and that the decisions arrived at have the approval of the Liberals and the great bulk of the Conservatives with the exception of Winston Churchill and some other diehards. Who would deny the genius of the Englishman in such matters, or despair of his future when he can meet such a crisis? It is all the more striking because the results, while far from being what India will eventually achieve in the way of independence from Great Britain, were none the less far in advance of the recommendations of the report of Sir John Simon's commission. Poor Sir John! He is a sad figure. For two years he put his heart and soul into that study of India. It was acclaimed by conservative newspapers on both sides of the ocean as a great contribution to the literature of the government of peoples, yet when the conference met, Sir John Simon was not a member of it, because the British government was notified that if he were, the conference would meet without a single Indian delegate present. And not once in all the discussions of the conference was the Simon report ever mentioned or cited.

Mr. Henderson's success at Geneva has rightly added to his prestige. It places him, as Henry W. Nevinson stated at a Queen's Hall disarmament meeting the other night, right alongside of Ramsay MacDonald as a great foreign minister. He, too, has tact and skill in presiding. He has also persistence and directness and clear vision on many topics, and in this case he served not only his country well, but all of Europe also. There is no doubt that his prestige within his own party has greatly increased and that his achievement has helped to produce the existing situation, in which, so far as one can foresee, the Labour Government will hold office for at least another year, after Mr. Snowden's budget is presented. It is, of course, possible that it may go down suddenly on some issue which may be, like the Zinoviev letter, of small import. But the fact is that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives wish to go to the country just now—Lloyd George is, moreover, markedly friendly at this moment and has urged Snowden on to defy the great capitalists of the "City." That the labourites will lost a number of the coming by-elections is indisputable. I have not met a single Labour man to whom I have put the question who does not believe that if a general election were to be held now the Labour Party would lose a tremendous number of seats, and that the Conservatives would gain largely, and the Liberals somewhat.

DISCONTENT WITHIN THE RANKS

One reason for this is the very great disappointment within the Labour Party with its government's achievements. It is impossible to conceal; this, or the fact that a great deal of the enthusiasm which animated the rank and file of the party in the last election has evaporated. The party is not worried by Sir Oswald Mosley's defection. Its leaders do not believe that he has in him the stuff to make a dangerous leader; he is personally unpopular and they are certain that his following will comprise only a handful. It is announced that only fifteen members of Parliament will join him in the "nation-wide attack" which he is soon to begin upon the MacDonald Government, even though he is on somewhat firm ground when he maintains that the Prime Minister is not so excited about unemployment as he should be, or, he could have added, as he was when he was leading the Opposition. What is serious is the disheartenment and disillusionment of many of the ablest younger workers in the party, who feel that they had a right to expect a great deal more constructive work from their government despite the fact that it has been a minority government. They are of the opinion that it has not been radical enough; that it justifies, in considerable degree, the sneers of the New York "Times" that this is not a revolutionary Socialist Party, but merely a Liberal Party with a very slight tinge of socialistic interest in the working classes. They had hoped for something startling and bold like the nationalization of railroads or of coal mines. They got legislation on coal which went by no means so far as Lord Sankey's famous report—legislation which cannot even be said to be successful since it is not being put to work effectively.

It is also not to be denied that much of the criticism centres around MacDonald himself. It is alleged that he is far more interested in foreign affairs than in domestic. That he is much more successful in dealing with foreign policies is, beyond dispute. No one should ever forget that in his first administration he was the ablest and best foreign secretary that England has had in generations, and that it was he himself who made Locarno possible. The first time that the Germans and French shook hands was when MacDonald brought them together and made them do so. Against him it is asserted that he is naturally aristocratic in temper and tendencies, that he does not dig down deeply into a domestic problem, and does not attack it so vigorously as would Snowden or Henderson. Whatever justice there may be in this charge, it is undeniable that this has not been a radical government, and that the party has had another cold douche this time at the hands of Snowden himself, who in his very gloomy speech of February 11 declared there must be no further government expenditures "however desirable..... until prosperity returns," and that "an increase of taxation in present conditions which falls on industry would be the last straw", thus condemning his party to masterly inactivity with respect to the carrying out of any further social-service schemes as long as it remains in office this time. Indeed, it is hard to see how after this blast the government can champion any schemes for great public works, such as road-building, with which to combat unemployment—schemes favoured by the Liberals and especially by Lloyd George. Where is the money to be found? British productive capacity, Mr. Snowden says, has now fallen off 20 per cent. which means 20 per cent. loss in those resources from which the Exchequer must draw its revenue, while capital values have correspondingly dropped. Said he: "No budget in the world could stand such an excessive strain as that which has been placed upon it by the increase of unemployment during the last twelve months"; and it is undeniable that if something radical is not done to help general world conditions, unemployment is more likely to increase here than to decrease.

MINORITY AND COMPROMISE

The difficulty with the Labour Party is, of course, that it took office as a minority party, and its leaders had to decide whether they should go out soon on some radical proposal or seek to remain in office a long time, at the price of compromises, and, as has happened, seek to convince the financial interests of the nation that the Labour Government was not a dangerous revolutionary affair. Had it been revolutionary, British credit would have fallen and the Labour Government's financial difficulties would have been enormously increased. At the same time it is undeniable that some of the ministers were tremendously interested in holding on to their offices. The deadpots of office are as alluring here as in other countries, and Labour ministers are no less susceptible to the prestige and emoluments of office-holding than officials in other countries. I remember calling on one minister in June, 1929, just after the MacDonald Government took office. I was prepared then for what has happened since; for when I asked that minister what single radical or socialistic measure the government was going to put through while in office this time, the minister looked perfectly blank and replied: "Why, Mr. Villard, we would lose office at once if we tried anything of the kind." The suggestion that it might be well for the party to lose office on a clear-cut radical issue, such as the nationalisation of the mines or the railroads, met with no response.

HENDERSON'S RISE

As the MacDonald stock has gone down within the party, the Henderson stock has risen. I find

(Continued on page 10.)

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Japanese Films Judged.

AN INGENIOUS, SENTIMENTAL, "STAGEY"

We have often heard of Indian films being shown and appreciated in the West. But we have seldom obtained an outspoken review as that attempted here by Mr. Alexander Bakary for the American public. Mr. Bakaiy's comments should enlighten and benefit Indian film producers. He says:—

"We hear very little about Japanese films. Many hundreds are said to be produced annually in Japan but so far New York has seen only two, "A Daughter of Two Fathers" shown last summer, and "Slums of Tokio" ("Yoshiwara"), the current picture at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse. It is difficult to say on such slender evidence how far one may regard these two pictures as representative of Japanese film work. One may only note that they are distinctly different from the typical American and European films. The quality that set them apart is mainly their peculiar earnestness. No sophistication of any kind is visible in them. Traditional moral values are never questioned. The struggle with the adversities of life is couched in terms of extreme simplicity, the point of view has the naivete characteristic of primitive communities. To the Western mind this makes the same sort of appeal that the natural simplicity of children does. It is refreshing in its ingenuousness.

FORCED SENTIMENTALITY.

But it also has its weak points. Having outgrown the patriarchal stage of family life we find it difficult to be moved by the spectacle of paternal love rising in triumph over all obstacles, or to be thrilled by the self-sacrificing loyalty of a sister to her erring brother. There is a sentimental attitude here that cannot but seem forced to our Western eyes. This largely accounts for the failure of the two pictures mentioned to be fully convincing. One feels that particularly about "Slums of Tokio," which expounds the sister-brother theme, although here the failure is partly attributable to a "theatrical" treatment of the material which was less evident in "A Daughter of Two Fathers."

"THEATRICAL" CONVENTIONS

The latter clearly belonged to the naturalistic school of cinematography and shared consequently all the limitations of that school. By contrast, "Slums of Tokio" exhibits a cinematic technique of considerable imaginative power; but it has the serious defect of echoing the conventions of the Japanese theater. The principal character in this film, Rikiya, whose infatuation with a geisha results in his losing sight at the hands of a rival, is impersonated by an actor whose make-up and play of facial expression are clearly reminiscent of the conventions of the national stage. Much as we may admire masks on the stage where the entire setting is wholly conventional, on the screen, amidst the surroundings of natural life, the barest suggestion of such artifice strikes a harshly discordant note. Moreover, the high emotional tension apparent behind the emphasized movements and facial expressions of this actor suggests a deaf-mute struggling to break into speech, an effect that makes one feel as is this silent picture were incomplete without spoken dialogue. The cumulative effect is that the picture, though produced with evident care and photographic skill, and though abounding extremely interesting glimpses of Japanese life, rather drags in selling its story and hangs fire in its most dramatic moments.

A short travel picture of Japan shown on the same programme deserves mention for its beautiful photography."

Indian Delegates Filmed

"VOLUBLE" JOY

—:o:—

An English film critic has shrewedly analysed here some of the noticeable foibles of the Indian delegates to the R. T. C.

The Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, and most of the India delegates flocked a little nervously to the private view of themselves orating at the India Conference. (The film is included in the current issue of British Movietone News.)

Because the sheep were separated from the goats, I was unable to watch their reactions during the show. Afterwards, however, they all came out beaming happily. Pleasure was printed on Mr. MacDonald's face as he stepped into his car muttering, "Very good indeed." The little Begum Shah Nawaz also volubly expressed joy.

"FLOW OF WORDS"

The whole meeting was nothing more nor less than a mutual congratulation society, both on the screen and off. I have rarely witnessed such a display of native pleasure in one's own achievement.

My personal impression of the film was one of grandeur, pomp and ceremony carried almost to excess, and of a flow of words which might mean a lot to a politician well versed in quibbling but little to the mind of the ordinary man and woman in the street.

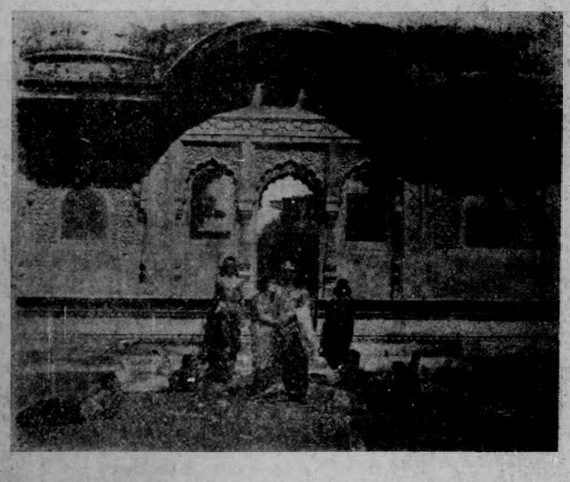
AN AUTOGIRO

Transports Film Packeges.

An autogiro was used for the first time in landing package on a moving ship yesterday when James Ray of the Pitcairn Company hovered above the French liner Ile de France as she moved past Ambrose Light and landed several packages of Paramount films. The liner sailed from West Fifteenth Street at 1 o'clock and the autogiro approached her near Ambrose Light after taking off from Miller Field, Staten Island.

According to officials of the Paramount organisation, several newsreel films arrived in New York too late for shipment on the liner. They were rushed to Staten Island, where the autogiro was warming up, and in a few minutes Ray was manoeuvring over the liner.

The cans of film had been securely wrapped and attached to long cords of hundred-foot lengths. The autogiro descended from an altitude of 400 feet to within forty feet of the liner's stern deck, and Ray lowered them slowly to members of the crew on deck. The transfer was made successfully and the autogiro, with its windmill wings whirring, rose swiftly and made for Staten Island at high speed. It landed on Miller Field half an hour later.



Scene from "Shalivahan," featuring Miss Mehtab and Mr. Nandram. Sharadha Production to ru nat Vishnu.

Around And About The Theatreland.

—:o:—

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It canhot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage music and dancing, literature, paintings, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Scene from "She" featuring Mr. Jayraj and Miss Zebu Sharadha Production to run at Vishnu from 11th.

THE CAMERA.

Helps The Drama.

The conventional appreciations of photo-plays now receive the conventional attention reserved for commercial commodities. The usual tribute to the "photography" of a film are usually so many adjectives about photography" and few, if at all, for the play. It is forgotten, perhaps conveniently, that the reception should really describe the photo-play, not the play of photography.

The employment of the camera, almost invariably uncontrolled by the necessities or thoughts of art, is still a stereotyped routine with a considerable number of Indian film producers. Some of them indulge, no doubt, in ingenious camera tricks and "stunts". But few, very few, of them use the camera, deliberately and of set design, for helping the drama, for accentuating its atmosphere or for accelerating its movement.

The "tolls of destiny," produced by the Orient Picture Corporation reveal some of the unexplored possibilities of the camera. Some of the interior "shots" appear in what would be taken as indifferent "phtography". But some of them are, decidedly, a gain in dramatic atmosphere and intensity. Perhaps, the camera-man and the director as well are unconscious of the distinction. But if they examine carefully the effects they should be soon on the road to the discovery of new artistic achievements.

ENLIGHTENED INTEREST.

In Indian Music.

Interest in Indian music is, certainly on the increase. Is this increased interest informed, enlightened, Judged by the bulk in the current mode in superlatives which indicate "popular" appreciation, the interest would, appear to be, more often than not impulsive, rarely infirmed and still rarely enlightened.

But the superlative appreciations are not, fortunately, the only index to the increase of interest in music. The Indian Orchestra, Sjt. Shirali's skilled manipulation of the flute and Srimatis Nath and Khote's songs, on the occasion of the "variety concert" arranged at the Opera by the Arya Mahila Samaj, were sufficiently suggestive of significant results accomplished by enlightened interest in music. Let us hope that the days when the hoarse voice and the arithmetic of "tans" were accepted in the name of "scientific" music are passing.

THE EDUCATION.

Of The Stage.

The smooth running, appropriate timing, the care in group arrangements, carpets and cushions the thoughtful selection of colour and costumes observable at the concert and dance recital of the Arya Mahila Samaj was, moreover, a healthy sign of the education of and from the stage which the educated are beginning to cultivate. If they would continue to be serious they would soon compel the solely commercial theatre to toe the line.

THE "TALKIES"

Are Nearer To Life. ...

"This is only one type of line which tends to cause amusement in cinemas to-day. There are others of a more outspoken nature which bring the same result. Producers may feel that it would be better to omit such dialogue, but I think that when filmgoers get used to hearing lines and expressions which have been common on the stage for years they will cease to be embarrassed and cease to laugh.

The point seems to be that talkies are nearer to life than the old silent film. Some of the old illusions have passed away." —"Film Weekly."

Exit The Wives

"Wives have had a marvellous time recently so far as film titles are concerned, but now husbands are coming into their own.

Three new talkies which are about to be made bear these titles: 'Party Husbands," "Kept Husbands," and "Travelling Husbands."

The film-christeners are in for a busy time if they are forced to keep up the supply."—"Film Weekly."

The Screan Mode.

"Mr. and Mrs. Jamerson Thomas returned to their Hollywood home one evening to find the windows broken and the living room wrecked by burglars. They telephoned for the police, get tired of waiting, and went to bed. Three hours later two officers of the law woke them up, surveyed the wreckage, and said: "What all this? You bin giving a party?"—"Film Weekly."

JAVANESE DANCER.

—:o:—

In Berlin

The famous Javanese dancer, Raden Mas Jodjana paid another visit to Berlin this month and appeared at the first dance matinee of the year held at the Berlin People's Theatre. He was assisted by his pupil Roasmah Laiselan and by his singular Javanese orchestra of gamelans. The Raden confirmed fully the excellent impression which he had created by his first appearance during the German dancers' congress last summer, Usually, dansibly influenced, after touring the various capitals for months on end, by European impressions and ideas. This was the case with Argentina and with many other of our visitors. Jodjana, however, is quite untouched by his journeys in the West. He represents the beautiful religious dance style of the Javanese court to-day with as much concentrated originality and devotion, as in his first performance at The Hayue. One feels that Jodjana is passing through the most intense ranges of feeling and of excitement, even with dances which demand little physical effort and few movements. The most amazing features in the prince's style are the movements of arms and hands and his unlimited ability of varied expression.

Scene from "She," featuring Mr. Jayraj and Miss Zebu. Sharadha Production to run at Vishnu from 11th.

Scene from "Peace-Maker," featuring Miss Mohini and Mr. Navinchandra. Mehta-Luhar Production to run at Vishnu from 18th.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

The screen technician, who has been writing in these columns concludes now his analysis of the film conditions in India. It might be worthwhile he says, to take a lesson or two from the modern Western playwrights and their writings. For example take the treatment of their aristocracy thrown in close proximity with their bourgeoisie class. Even in this age of democracy the aristocracy does not permit free social intercourse with the commonalty specially wherever there is any danger of such intercourse resulting in marriage. This phase of Western life is the nearest approach to social and caste restrictions that are common to all classes and communities in India. And a glaring example of the most clever and subtle treatment of the theme, in "The Swan" by Ferenc Molnar, is well worth studying for the student of scenario writing in India.

"THE SWAN"

Before the overpowering and austere personality of her aristocratic mother the young lady has no other alternative but to bow her will to that of her mother. She is brought up to believe that she can love and marry no other but the Prince whoo is ever soo indifferent to her. She hardly knows how to react to the ardent love of her young and idealistic tutor. At her mother's bidding she deceives the latter, although her innate sense of judgment revolts at her own behaviour. Yet she is helpless very much like the Indian girl. She marries the Prince as her mother wants her to and his services being no longer required the tutor departs from the field. I think, "The Swan" is one of the cleverest satire ever written in not-too-humanitarian Western practice, of marriage-of-State. There is no rallery against the aristocracy, on the contrary Mr. Molnar achieves his point in so subtle a manner that the seemingly natural denouncement and the silent departure of the tutor from the stage offer enough stimulous for the aristocracy to ruminate over the utter unnaturalness of their social structure.

ITS LESSONS TO INDIA

The analogy of the subject matter of "The Swan" and Indian social conditions lies in the fact that in the place of the austere and snobbish mother, who treats the daughter the "Swan" as a piece of ornament around the home, we have in India the dogmatic and narrow-minded parents who are pleased to give their daughter no more credit than a mere instrument of producing children. In the place of the dignified acquiescence of the "Swan" we have here the daughter's blind obedience. But the ultimate result of both is the same. There is many another such play from which our scenario writers can learn much if only they would endeavour to do so.

AVOID THE MELODRAMATIC

There are many other plays and novels which are being daily spoiled by even experts in their efforts to make them appear melodramatic at all costs. And in this art of spoiling a good story our Indian scenario writer seems to be supreme; and in all humility I suggest that he will do well to unclean it and adopt a technique that will ring true and natural.

OPENING FOR UNIVERSITY MEN

I further make bold to point out here that scenario writing in our present picture industry is, in a great majority of cases, in the most incompetent hands. The chief reasons for it, this are are often: first, poor taste or callousness on the part of the producer in the choice of scenario for production; second our educated men not taking enough interest in scenario writing. Yet here is a field where a great many of our University men can most profitably enter and be proud of their profession. The field is vast and allows much scope for talents creatively inclined. Furthermore, it is a profession that has very little possibility of its ever being overcrowded, and people belonging to it can rightly claim to be instrumental in making a success of a growing national industry.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

The much-talked-of picture "Wrath" featuring Miss Sulochana, has, after all, been passed by the Board of Censors, and the same will be released very shortly. Mr. Gidwani has nearly completed his picture "The Slave" and Mr. Torney has taken up the part completed picture "Dilaver."

Messrs. Reddy and Shah Agha are both busy with their respective Pictures "Wager-in-love" and "Kamar-Ei-Kamar." Mr. Pesi Karani has begun another Talkie, named "Daulat-ka-Nasha," starring Miss Zilloo and Mr. Khalil, late of the "Seven United Artists." —(Imperial Film Co.)

Mr. Nanubhai has completed his picture "The Desert Damsel" featuring Miss Shanta-Kumari, Miss Putli and Messrs. D. Billimoria and Ishwarlal. Several settings of the Frontier are introduced in this picture. Mr. Billimoria plays a double-role. This is to be released from the 11th at the West End. Mr. Chandulal Shah and Mr. Muzumdar have both completed the pictures "The Love Birds" and "Unhappy India" respectively. The leading roles of the former are taken by Miss Madhuri and Mr. Inamdar and of the latter Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. D. Billimoria. Other pictures under production are "The Painted Angel," "Prince Charming," "Bombay after Midnight" and "The Black Watcher" handled by Messrs. Nandlal, Jayanthlal, Nanubhai and Nagendra Mujumdar. —(Ranjit Film Co.)

The "Filmland" "Underworld", "True Warrior" and "Vanar Sena" are awaiting release. The pictures which are in the making are "Call of Flesh" "Asura-Yudha" (Battle of Demons) "Takte-Tofan" and "Arab-Adventure." (Kohinoor United Artists.)

Their latest production "The Vagabond Lover" featuring Messrs. Kale, Prabhashanker and Ghory and Mistry, is awaiting release at West End.—(Asroj Film Co.).

THE "ABLA"

A Punjab Production

"Abla," a social photo-play, produced by the Punjab Film Co. Ltd. has been well received at Lahore. Among those present at the opening function were Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, M.L.A., the Raja and Rani of Kalsia, Hon'ble Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Minister of Education, the Hon'ble K. B. Capt. Sikandar Hyat-Khan, M.B.E., Revenue Member, opened the Show. It is expected that this film will soon be released in Bombay.

"LAMA'S CAVE."

FROM DELHI.

The Delhi Films Ltd. have begun shooting their first film, "The Lama's Cave."

"THE DEVIL LANE."

FROM MANGALORE.

The "Usha Pictures" of Mangalore have completed their first production entitled "The Devil-Land."

Scene from "The Terror," featuring Miss Ramkuvar and Mr. Murad and Mr. Bachoo. A Vishnu Production to run at Super from 18th.

(Continued on page 10)

His programme at this performance included a representation of human heroism (Ksalaria) and of the divine principle (Shiva).

There could hardly have been a sharper contrast than between his matinee and the second matinee at the People's Theatre that of Palucca. It was the difference between two worlds, as Palucca is the typical representative of Western stage dancing She did the "Quiet Song", the "Spanish Dances" and "Improvisation". Music and costumes were excellent and entirely European and the wide range of Palucca which includes both classical and modern dancing—of some fashion—proved how much less the inner thought behind a dance, the soul and heart-born abandonment, means to the Western dancer, as compared with the Oriental.

Jodjana added to the excellent impression created by his performance with a thoughtful lec-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, 56th Annual Meeting Wodehouse Road, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails of March 26, due at 1 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

S. S. Macedonia with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MR. VARERKAR ON MATRIC MARATHI TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. B. V. Vererkar will deliver lecture in Marathi Matriculation Marathi texts, in Girgaum English School Hall at 4-30 p.m. on Friday (the 10th inst.). Matric Students are requested to attend.

"MAYA AND FREEDOM."

—:o:—

Swami Sambuddananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Maya and Freedom" at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, on Thursday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

"There will be a route march for the volunteers of the Swastik League on Sunday the 12th inst. All volunteers of the League are therefore required to be present at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6 a.m. (S. T.) in regular parade uniform."

DR. MOONJE TO DESCRIBE HIS SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who returned from his tour in Europe, will deliver a public lecture, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Girgaum, on "What I Saw in Europe and Its Bearing on the Defence of India" Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BOMBAY

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the "A" Ward Congress Committee, at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, to explain "The Importance of the Resolutions of the Karachi Congress. Mr. Kanyalal Munshi will preside.

LADIES MEETING AT HIRA BAUG.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a public meeting of ladies will take place to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 a.m. (S.T.) at C. P. Tank, Hira Baug, Prominent ladies will speak on "Our Duty".

Members of the Committee will go in the morning for enrolment of the members in the ward.

MAULANA ATAULLAHSHAH BHUKHARI AT KHADAK.

There will be a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, to-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Khadak, Shri Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Wadi, when Maulana Ataullashah Bhukhari will speak on "The Present Situation."

RAMKRISHNA PHYSICAL CULTURE HOME.

The opening ceremony of the Ramkrishna Physical Culture Home will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Ground. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will be held today, (Thursday) in the premises of the Clerks' Union, 46, Churchgate Street, at 6-15 p.m.

CORPORATION SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee has the honour to state that a meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at at the Corporation Hall, To-morrow (Friday,) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

has removed to more commodious premises at

NAVSARI BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOW CHIRNER FOREST GUARD MET HIS DEATH

Body Lying At The Mercy Of Ants & Flies

MUST HAVE BEEN HIT BY BULLETS, SAYS WITNESS IN SESSIONS COURT

Who was responsible for the death of Shevde, the Forest Round Guard, who was killed during the tragic events which occurred at Chirner on September 25? More light on this question was thrown at the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday by a prosecution witness.

"MUST HAVE DIED OF BULLET WOUNDS."

Narayan B. Sathe, also a Forest Guard, said in his cross-examination that he visited the Chirner forests the day following the police firing and found the corpse of Shevde near a bush lying at the mercy of flies and ants. He examined the injuries and found a hole near the left eyebrow and another on the head. "I believed" declared the witness, that these wounds must have been bullet wounds."

Vishwanath Shivram Desai, a Forest Ranger of Panvel who was first examined stated in his evidence that on October 11 he visited the Chirner Forests to estimate the damage caused to the forests during the Satyagraha on September 25. He found that in all 400 to 450 trees were damaged involving an immediate loss of Rs. 60 and a prospective loss of Rs. 120 to the Government

Narayan Bhavanji Sathe, a Forest Guard, was then examined for the prosecution. He deposed that he witnessed the Forest Satyagraha which took place at Chirner on September 25. At about 12-30 noon witness started from the Chirner village to go to the Akkadevi hill where Satyagraha was to be offered. Nearly 2,000 people had gathered near the banyan tree at the foot of the hill while about 1,500 persons had gone up the hill. Some of the people carried with them sticks and scythes.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED FOR CUTTING TREES.

Proceeding witness said that a party consisting of Inspector Patil, the Forest Ranger, some Talaties and constables went up the hill. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi and his sepoy remained at the foot of the hill. As the party was climbing the hill two persons were arrested for cutting down branches of trees. The two scythes which the arrested persons were carrying were given in charge of the witness. The arrested persons were given in custody of a policemen and sent down. At this rate by the time the party reached the top of the hill 16 to 17 persons had been arrested. Nearly as many scythes were given in charge of the witness who carried them along with a few pieces of wood cut down by the satyagrahis.

"PEOPLE RUSH AT POLICE".

Witness then said that the police party returned down the hill when a large crowd of people rushed at them from the bottom of the hill shouting "Maro Maro". Thereupon Inspector Patil ordered the arrested persons to be handcuffed. About 8 persons were then put in fetters. No sooner was this done when the crowds vociferously demanded the removal of the handcuffs. In the meantime the Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi arrived on the scene and requested the people to go down and promised them that the handcuffs would be removed. Thereupon the crowds melted away and a 'panchnama' (deposition) was taken. The whole party then marched downwards. Witness who was carrying some scythes and cut pieces of wood also followed the party. He lagged considerably behind owing to the heavy articles that he was carrying. He noticed that some distance ahead of him the police party was surrounded by a large crowd. He, therefore, increased his pace with a view to join the police party.

"WHOSE FATHER'S PROPERTY?"

As witness approached the brook he was stopped by a crowd one of whom demanded "whose father's property are you removing". The pieces of wood that he carried and the scythes were snatched away from him. His haversack was also snatched but it was however returned in tact. The Forest Ranger in the meantime passed by him. Then he heard souts of "beat him" and he received from behind a lathi blow on the right shoulder. Just then one man came on the scene and asked the crowds not to beat the witness and he was left alone.

HEARD REPORT OF POLICE FIRING.

Witness ran in the direction of the village to gain the police party when he heard the report of police firing. Witness took shelter behind the trunk of the banyan tree when he overheard some people saying that the shots were blank and others shouting "rush on the police and beat them". Here witness was again assaulted by some one. He received a stick blow on the left index finger which had been permanently affected. He also received a blow on the nose and one on the neck.

RAN IN DESPARATION.

Continuing witness stated that he thought it better to run the risk of being shot by the police rather than he beaten by the crowds and so in desperation he ran right through the firing line with a view to reach the police party. As he was doing so there was a shower of stones and brickbats. The crowds were pursuing the police and near the second brook the police again opened firing. The crowds dispersed only during the firing and again pursued the police when firing stopped. When witness looked back he saw two or three policemen being surrounded by crowds.

POLICE FIRE FROM DHARAMSHALA.

Witness overtook the police party and took shelter in the Dharamsala at Chirner along with other policemen. Even here the police had to open fire again. Some of the policemen in the dharamsala left the dharamsala and ran away. Witness did likewise and returned to his village Vindhana.

Witness then pointed out in the court some of the accused he had seen at Chirner on the day of the Satyagraha. Accused Dama and Barkya, he said, were among those arrested on the hill. Accused Balaram was one among those who snatched his haversack. Accused Dhanaji according to the witness was the man who shouted that the police were firing blank shots. Witness pointed out Parasram Amboo Mahatre (Accused) and said that this accused asked Mamlatdar Joshi to remove the handcuffs from the wrists of the arrested persons and said: "They won't run away. If they run away you can put me under arrest and I shall be responsible for them."

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, then cross-examined the witness. In reply to his questions witness admitted that he made statements regarding the Chirner Satyagraha and the tragic events following it to (1) Mr. Koundinya, (2) to the District Superintendent of Police, (3) to the Divisional Forest Officer and (4) to the Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. Raje.

Counsel: Have you stated in your statement before the Divisional Forest Officer anything that you have not said in this court?

"PATIL SLAPPED A MAN."

Witness: Yes. I told the D. F. O. that while the police were arresting people for cutting trees, Inspector Patil slapped one man.

Counsel: Why did you not tell the same in your examination in this court?—I did not remember.

Counsel: Did Inspector Patil slap the man forcibly?—Yes, he slapped him forcibly.

Continuing, witness stated that on September 26, the day following the Chirner Satyagraha, he visited the Chirner forests, on hearing that Shevde, the Round Guard, had died. He found the corpse of Shevde lying near a bush. The body was covered by ants and flies. He saw the injuries. There was a hole on the left eyebrow and another on the head. His impression was that he must have been hit by bullets. A police sepoy who was with the witness also saw the injuries. He made a statement regarding the injuries to the D. F. O. on September 31.

Q.: In your statement before Mr. Koundinya did you say that Inspector Patil forcibly slapped a man on the hill?—No.

Q: Why not?—I didn't remember it then.

DEAD BODIES IN THE FOREST.

To further questions witness deposed that while coming down the hill he noticed the police party being escorted through a cordon. Witness also admitted that besides the dead body of the round guard he saw the dead bodies of others on the field at Chirner.

Witness also deposed that while the police were making towards the village they were not going in file. They were marching in a group some ahead and some behind. Occasionally they turned round and fired in the direction of the crowds.

Mr. Rege, then, cross-examined the witness. He asked witness several questions as to why witness did not give the same of even a single accused in the statements he made to his superiors. Witness gave a uniform answer that he did not remember the names then.

"ACCUSED'S SERVANT RESCUED ME."

To Dr. Ambedkar witness admitted that when some people were belabouring him, the servant of accused Meghnath rescued him from the hands of his assailants.

The cross-examination of the witness was not over when the Court adjourned till Thursday.

PLACE IN BOMBAY CABINET & R. T. C.

—:o:—

Cited As Proofs Of Education Among Parsis

GOVERNOR AT SILVER JUBILEE OF BYRAMJEE JEEJIBHOY COLLEGE UNION

H. E. the Governor presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union and Lady Sykes distributed prizes and medals to the successful students which took place on Wednesday.

BRIEF REVIEWS.

A review of the work done by the Union from 1905 to 1930 showed that Rs. 20,000 were spent in the last 25 years on the free supply of text and prize books, spectacles, medical relief, tonics and milk.

Sir Temulji Nariman then gave a brief history of the first Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who, he said, was well known for his cosmopolitan charities and appealed to the Parsi community to extend a helping hand to the Union. The Principal then presented a brief report of the Institution and Lady Sykes distributed prizes and medals to the successful students.

The Governor of Bombay, speaking at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union on Wednesday said:—

Any institution which, like the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College, is intended to put good and practical education within the reach of people of slender means is fulfilling not only a charitable but a useful object, and must have a strong claim on our sympathies. And I see that the College Union, which is the body with which is we are immediately concerned today, is designed to carry the same charitable idea somewhat further, and to assist in providing the poorer students with a number of those smaller necessaries of school life which mean so much to their health, comfort and mental efficiency, and therefore to their power of deriving the fullest benefit from the educational facilities within their reach.

In the second place, I attach considerable value to another object which this Union serves, that is, linking up past and present members of the College in a common endeavour to maintain the traditions of their institution. I have often in the past dwelt on the desirability of such a link, and I need only say now that I am glad that the means have been found here in the pursuit of an object so unselfish and so fully in accordance with the purposes of the College itself.

EDUCATION AMONG PARSIS.

Lastly, I am glad to be here because this institution is one with which many distinguished Parsis have been and are connected; and because those who have had many of the world's advantages have made it their business to interest themselves personally in the education of their poorer brethren. Evidently the Parsi community have long realised that what they lack in numbers they must make up in education, and this is the key to that influence on the affairs of Bombay and India of which they are justly proud. As Sir Temulji has told us, the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has for generations made itself respected in this City, and we are all confident that it will hold its own for generations to come. It has been, first and foremost, the educational level of your community that has entitled it to representation on the Round Table Conference, and has gained it distinction in so many fields including now, once more, a place in the Bombay Cabinet. I am glad (and I confess somewhat relieved) to see that you do not come to me with any request for financial aid; and I am confident that if, in your judgment, the scheme for providing loans or scholarships, or any other purpose of this Union, requires additional resources, members of the Parsi community will not be backward in providing such a need.

I wish all future success to this College Union.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and seconded by Miss Navojbai D. Contractor.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, April 8.

Port Said.—Lord and Lady Willingdon who are on their way to India have arrived. They were met by the Governor at Suez Canal, came ashore, visited several shops and subsequently reembarked.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY MILL OWNERS

—:o:—

Share-broker's Complaint.

An interesting information for alleged cheating was lodged against three well-known millowners of Ahmedabad, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday. The Magistrate has ordered summons to be issued and the case would come for hearing on 22nd May. The complainant in this case is Mr. Dhirajlal Tribhuvandas. In his information he charged (1) Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (2) Chimanbhai Lalbhai and (3) Narubhai Lalbhai, with cheating and making false mark under Sections 417 and 488 I.P.C.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The complainant is a broker doing business in the shares and securities in the Share Bazar. The accused are the Managing Agents of the Asoka Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. The said agents sell goods manufactured by the Asoka Mills. The complainant purchased a piece of shirting known as "Boski" manufactured by Asoka Mills bearing the mark of "M. K. Mohan," and stamped with 15 yards in length, from Messrs. C. M. Patel and Co., Kalbadevi Road. The complainant subsequently found that the piece was not 15 yards long but only 14 yards and 17 inches. The complainant drew the attention of Messrs. C. M. Patel and Co., but they replied that the mill had stamped with 15 yards, and, therefore, they had nothing to do with the same. The complainant then purchased four more pieces from Hirabhai Bulakhidas. All these pieces were stamped with the mark of 15 yards and he found them fourteen and a half yards in length only. The complainant wrote to the accused, and the first accused gave an interview in Bombay on 11th October 1930, but his explanation was not satisfactory. The complainant then consulted some well-known mill-owners of Bombay, and they thought that it was a clear case of misrepresentation.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

His Worship issued summons to be served through the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and fixed the 8th April for hearing.

When the case came up for hearing on Wednesday, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Advocate, on behalf of the complainant filed a supplementary information, and requested His Worship to charge the accused under Section 6 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Acts No. IV of 1889. After filing the first information, the complainant communicated with the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and got the shirting pieces surveyed and sealed for identification.

His Worship issued summons and fixed the hearing of the case on 22nd May

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Advocate, represented the complainant.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga Advocate, appeared for the accused.

PROPOSED MERGER FAILS

—:o:—

Govt. Refuse To Forego Stamp Duty

It is authoritatively understood that the proposed scheme for the merger of thirtyfive cotton textile mills of the Bombay City has been definitely abandoned on financial grounds; namely, firstly the Government of India's refusal to forego entirely the 3½ per cent. Stamp Duty which would have meant a saving of Rs. 30 lakhs and, secondly, the inability of the Merger Committee to arrange with the Imperial Bank of India a loan of Rs. 10 crores to fiuance the merger. The Government of India agreed to forego half the Stamp Duty but not the whole of it. The authors of the scheme urged the latter course, quoting as a precedent the action of the British Government in connection with the Lancashire Cotton Corporation.—A. P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Customs Disappoint In Semi-Final

The absence of Feroze Khan was keenly felt by the Customs in their semi-final encounter with Bhusawal yesterday. Ellison took Brewin's place at right-half, the latter attempting to lead the attack. Constant changes were made in the forward line, and the team was disorganised completely, never showing a glimpse of the form which enabled it to defeat Christ Church on Easter Sunday. With a lot depending on the result both sides played strenuously, and the game was devoid of thrills. The umpires were obliged to caution offenders against the rules on several occasions and the game degenerated into a scrambling affair. Pinto, who was off colour managed to score the winning goal a few minutes before time. Graham, the right-back of Bhusawal played a sterling game in the defence. His uncanny anticipation saved his side time and again. Abreo and Potts were cool and collected for the winners, cleverly watching Loveday, who seldom got an opportunity to test Cowton. Messrs. Littlewood & Masters had a ticklish job controlling a game which was rough at times, but they came through the ordeal very creditably.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS:

Cowton: D'Abreo and Potts; Ellison: Dique and Khir Singh; Thornber Milne; Brown; Pinto and Kher Singh.

BHUSAWAL:—

Wood: Graham and Smithers; De Burgh: Pyareelal and Gibson; De Souza: Roderick, Loveday, Ambosta and Adie.

Umpires: Messrs. Littlewood and Masters.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 P.M., Combined Telegraphs vs. Ajmere.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION.

LAHORE, April 8.

The appeal for mercy made by Sir Mohammed Shafi to the Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab on behalf of Abdul Hamid, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Walayat Ali, Secretary of the Lahore Postal Union, has been accepted and the sentence of death commuted to transportation for life.—A. P.

MAHOMAD ALI MEMORIAL.

—:o:—

All-India Committee Formed.

BIG BROTHER'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following:—

I wish to make the following statement about the Mahomed Ali Memorial:—

"An All-India Memorial Committee has been formed with its headquarters at Delhi. Dr. Ansari my brother's life-long friend and comrade, is President, and Dr. Zakir Husain of the Jamia Millia, Secretary. The provinces and cities desirous of giving tangible expression to their love and appreciation for Mahomed Ali should immediately establish Memorial Committees, informing Dr. Zakir Hussain, Jamia Millia, Karol Bagh Delhi, about them, with the names of responsible office-bearers. Those wishing to secure Begum Mahomed Ali's and my help in the work, must at once get the approval of the All-India Memorial Committee so that there may be no rival schemes in the field.

I have begun work at Delhi and would do so at Bombay up to 18th April. After 26th April, I shall be available for a few days in the Punjab, the U. P. and Peshawar. Those who want me in their province may kindly wire to me at Bombay, where I reach about 12th April.

The All-India Memorial Committee proposes to organise tours in different provinces. Suggestions regarding these should be communicated to Dr. Zakir Hussain. All donations to the Memorial should be sent to the Central Bank of India, Delhi, information being given to the Secretary, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, Advocate, Delhi, another old and dear friend of Mahomed Ali, would act provisionally as Treasurer. I appeal to all my friends and the friends of Mahomed Ali to help the Committee at once."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Mr. J. A. Madan, Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Cranston and the Misses Cranston lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union on Wednesday.

BRITISH GUNBOAT FIRED AT.

LONDON, April 8.

Peking.—The British gunboat "Gnat" was fired on in the Yangtse river above Ichang, presumably by mutinous troops of Patung.—Reuter.

IN AID OF GUJARAT HIJRATIS

—:o:—

Smt. D. M. S. Captain of the Desh Sevika Sangh writes:—

A sum of Rs. 1056/- has been collected by Dr. Saraswatibai for the relief of the Gujarat Hijratis. We thank the donors from Dana Bunder and the Mandvi Bazar, who besides this sum have also donated 29 takkase of Khadi for the use of the needy peasants in those districts. The money and the Khadi will be handed over to Sardar Vallabhbhai when he visits Bombay in the middle of this month.

Gruesome Find In Box

—:o:—

CHILDREN, SELF-IMPRISONED IN BOX, SUCCUMB

PUP AND A KITTEN IN DEATH CAGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 8.

A very pitiable incident occurred yesterday at Bandra when two little boys, the only children of the parents were found huddled up together suffocated to death in an air-tight tin-lined box.

The children, the only ones of an employee of the Bandra Municipality, were staying in a hut on the outskirts of the village of Ranwar. One of them was about 8 years and the other of 6 years age. Yesterday afternoon the kiddies took with them a pup and a kitten and went out nearby to play. Near their hut was a tin-lined box of about 3½ ft. high with an area of 2 ft. square. Into this box the children jumped. Then, perhaps, whilst dancing and jumping the lid closed down and the boys were evidently self-imprisoned therein. The whole afternoon passed and in the evening at tea time, the mother grew anxious at their absence and commenced searching out for them. The alarm was raised and the neighbours were all scouring the village for the children. Right up till dusk, the search proved fruitless until suddenly the attention of some persons was drawn by a screech of a little girl who accidently lifted the lid of the tin-lined box. There in that box were the two figures discovered huddled up in a state of collapse. The children were taken out of the box but before medical aid could be given, they expired. The pup and the kitten were also in a bad way but they recovered.

Though there is not the least suspicion of foul play, it is mysterious as to how the two could not have either escaped or even drawn the attention by shout or cries. It is a mystery yet as to how the lid could have been so closed that the children could not have forced it up.

King's Condition Slightly Improved

—:o:—

London, April 8.—It is officially stated that there is slight improvement in King's condition.—Reuter.

King Still In His Bedroom

London, April 8.—The King is still in his room but not in bed. He is benefitting by improved weather and bursts of sunshine. It is emphasised, however, that bronchial condition will inevitably take some time to clear up and if improvement continues it will still be at least two or three days before the King will have completely recovered.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON

JULY.

New York, April 8.

Previous Closing Rate 10.55

To-day's Opening Rate 10.49—8

To-day's Closing Rate 10.39—17

Broach Expectations Rs. 1932-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, April 8.

Previous Closing Rate 5.68

To-day's Opening Rate 5.60—8

To-day's Closing Rate 5.56—12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 8.

Silver Ready	12	9	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	12	8	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, April 8.

Ready	42	1	0
Chaitra	37	7	0
Vaishakh	42	5	0

(With Duty.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931

INDIAN RIGHTS FIRST

—:o:—

The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce has after much consideration adopted a resolution disapproving the Round Table Conference proposal regarding the rights of the British mercantile community. The Federation "cannot agree to any restriction on the discretion of the future Government of India to which there is no parallel in the constitution of any other free country" and, in the opinion of the Federation, "any restrictions of the kind suggested would so fetter the future Government as to render it powerless to protect or promote indigenous enterprise". This authoritative decision of a widely representative body like the Federation but confirms the view held by most Indian businessmen and business bodies, that the safeguards about the so-called equality of rights of British businessmen are uncalled-for and disastrous to the country. The R. T. C. resolution in question stated that "the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies, trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects and that an appropriate convention should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights." It is amazing that Indian businessmen like Sjt. Cowasji Jehangir, Sjt. P. C. Sethna and Mr. H. P. Mody and other Indian "delegates" at the Conference could lightheartedly acquiesce in the above resolution, which restricts for an indefinite length of time the country's right to regulate its trade and industries in any manner that suits its interests. Mr. H. P. Mody still defends the resolution, taking his stand on the word "generally", which, he thinks, leaves ample room for special preference being given to Indians over the British in key or basic industries. But in a forceful rejoinder Mr. Walchand Hirachand quotes Mr. Mody himself as saying that he is not quite sure that "the wording of the formula conveys altogether clearly the meaning that is to be read into it". And Mr. Walchand also points out to Mr. Mody that the supposed right of discrimination in basic industries is nowhere provided in positive terms in the Sankey Report and that even the suggestions of some of the Indian "delegates", that in certain basic industries it should be open to the Government of India to discriminate if necessary were strongly opposed by British delegates and definitely ruled out by the Minorities Committee. Let Mr. Mody himself answer Mr. Walchand's clinching question whether the formula will, for instance, permit Indians to reserve coastal shipping to themselves. But the main point is that India's right to regulate her policy as she likes should not have been in any way fettered. In practice India may not go in for "wholesale discrimination" but she should have the right even to such discrimination as every other free country has, as every Dominion has.

This is not only a question of prestige, though a question of national prestige is no mean consideration. India has so long and so ruthlessly been stunted through British exploitation that, when free, she will insist on some special protection and discrimination as against aliens for sheer self-preservation in an inevitable war of cut-throat competition. And Britain will do well to pay heed to what Lala Shri Ram, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers, said in inviting Mahatma Gandhi to inaugurate the annual meeting of the Federation. The Lala said with regard to the claim of statutory safeguards for British trading interests, that "no statutory provision of this sort can possibly benefit these interests, unless the British businessmen earn the goodwill of India, in which case they are superfluous". "If the British interests", he finally warned, "insist on unreasonable safeguards and guarantees in the future constitution of the country, patriotic Indians are bound to fight shy of them and make every effort to resort to other countries for the necessary material and expert advice". This is a sound view and strikingly supports our own that it is our work here in India now in the period of truce and our proved capacity to do more hereafter that will most effectively decide the issues at the next session of the Round Table Conference.

In his opening speech Mahatma Gandhi confined himself for the most part to general principles of the future Indian constitution. He said that the Swaraj aimed at by India meant the reign of justice under which no one community would be allowed to exploit the rest but all could cooperate with one another in the common service of the country. Under such a Raj the legitimate rights of the British in India would, of course, be most scrupulously protected just as much as those of any other community. But, Gandhiji added: "We do not want to exploit other nations, and we do not wish to allow others to exploit us." He would cordially welcome any number of Britishers to come to India and serve her as Messrs. Hume and Wedderburn served or as Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Besant are still serving her. Though Gandhiji did not specifically discuss the safeguards and guarantees claimed by the British, he made it clear enough that he or the Congress would not accept any safeguard inconsistent with the "reign of justice" or the interests of India. When the question of safeguards against discrimination came up for discussion in a pointed manner with regard to Indian Insurance at the business session of the Federation that followed, the session accepted the President's lead and passed the following resolution: "The Federation regrets the absence of any effort on the part of the Government of India to introduce insurance legislation on the lines of the recommendation of the Federation at its last annual session and impresses upon Government the necessity of undertaking such legislation at an early date." In the debate on the resolution Sir George Rainy said that "the whole question of discriminatory legislation was before the Round Table Conference, and unless a decision was taken one way or the other, Government could not undertaken any such legislation". We know but too well why precisely the present Government do not undertake such legislation. But it is clear from Sir George's remarks that the Government of India at least regard the question of the safeguards as being absolutely open, to be decided one way or the other hereafter. But pending equitable legislation with regard to insurance, the Indian Insurance Companies will do well to intensify their campaign in favour of Swadeshi Insurance in co-operation with Congressmen and others keenly interested in Swadeshi in every walk of life. British interests must be made to realise that unreasonable statutory safeguards, even if allowed, are bound to be utterly unavailing.

CONGRESS AND BUSINESSMEN

—:o:—

In his speech at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi, Lala Shri Ram, President of the Federation, is reported by the special Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" to have "taken to task Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress "for passing resolutions upon business matters about which they knew nothing without first coming to businessmen who know and asking their advice." If the report is correct and the words quoted are those of Lala Shri Ram, the latter's remarks must be put down as most impertinent. The personal reference to Mahatmaji, if it has been made, is too insolent and contemptible to merit any serious notice. As regards the Congress, its Cabinet is as capable of dealing with economic questions as any Cabinet of any Government. The knowledge of economics and general principles of business is hardly a monopoly of businessmen, and not a few of the latter are too prone to judge economic problems from their own narrow selfish point of view. The Congress has always had the benefit of sound business advice from men like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who have both the selflessness and the capacity to judge economic problems from a national point of view. Besides, whenever any special detailed expert knowledge is found necessary the Congress has sought and obtained that knowledge from businessmen and economists of repute who combine in themselves both capacity and disinterestedness. But the Congress would never, under the guise of receiving expert advice, pamper or conspire with capitalist interests.

In his inaugural speech Mahatma Gandhi correctly stated the position of the Congress when he said that it is meant for all, peasants, workers, merchants and Rajas, and that under its auspices the rich, who have long "lived on the shoulders of the poor people" should get down and become the protectors of the poor. If any businessmen feel that the Congress does not sufficiently represent and safeguard the interests of the business community as a whole, it is their duty to join it and assert their claims. But it would be mean and cowardly for any set of businessmen to escape the risks of Congress membership or to fight shy of rubbing shoulders with common folk, to exploit to the full the Swadeshi feeling generated by the services and sacrifices of Congress workers, and yet to make insolent unmerited aspersions about the Congress for no other reason presumably than that it places the country as a whole before a body of traders. In thanking Mahatma Gandhi for his inaugural address, Mr. Birla said, as regards the commercial classes coming into the Congress, that there was always some misunderstanding created by the word "capitalist" and that in order not to create such a misunderstanding, the commercial classes would like to help the Congress from outside rather than from within. But there have been in the Congress several capitalists like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj or the late Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan or Zamindars like Mr. T. C. Goswami who have not been misunderstood. The people condemn only those capitalists who are selfish and exploit the poor and not those who are patriotic and generous in the service of the poor.

A WARNING.

—:o:—

"One killed and eight, including Mr. Abdur Rahman Cassum Mitha seriously injured." is the proud achievement of Tuesday night's organised hooliganism that pursued with stones and 'lathis', even the motor car which was carrying the dying man to hospital. That it was an organised and unprovoked hooliganism is clear even from the report of a paper like the "Times of India", notorious for its willing support to anything that is anti-Congress or against Congress Muslims. According to this paper, Maulana Ataullah Shah had not yet come "to the Congress part of his subject," when "one of the persons at the meeting interrupted him saying, 'last year, Moulvi Sahib, you said that if the Congress modified its attitude in the least, you would use your 'danda'. Where is your 'danda'? The Moulvi replied, 'I have my 'danda' with me. I will reply to the point raised'." "But", continues the "Times" report, "the Moulvi was not given the opportunity of explaining that point. There was a 'simultaneous' rush to the dais from all corners of the meeting and a general attack on the persons seated on it."

It is not very difficult to conclude that 'goonda' force—even though it may culminate in death—is considered by irresponsible persons as the best argument against nationalism and patriotism. What was the inspiration behind the hooligans we do not know. It is, indeed, immaterial. But we want to sound, if we may, a note of warning to the responsible section of Musalmans that is opposed to the Congress. It is to their own interest to see that hooliganism is put a stop to. To dissociate themselves from such utterly revolting exhibitions as those of Tuesday night is not enough, since that in itself will not prevent repetitions of hooliganism. And should Tuesday night goondaism be repeated even on a minor scale public opinion would naturally bracket the responsible elements also with unprovoked and reprehensible violence. And this for the very simple reason that attacks are directed against Congress Muslims specially after the fire-eating utterances and writings of communalists. We, therefore, suggest that leaders of Muslim communalism should do something to check anti-Congress hooliganism. They are perfectly at liberty to oppose nationalism by every legitimate means. But let it not be said that they used, or connived at, dishonourable methods. Bachai Noor Mahomed, the young Congress volunteer, has laid down his life in the cause of his country; let his supreme sacrifice—to which we pay a tribute—bring home to them that organised hooliganism, of which he was the victim, is an outrage on the religion they profess.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

"Muslims must march with the times or perish" is the message of Abdul Gaffar Khan to Indian Muslims. I fear that Maulana Shaukat Ali has mistaken it and gone Boribunder-mad!

* * * * *

"Big Bill" Thompson, well-known for his anti-British campaigns has been defeated in the Mayoral election. Lord Meston and Sir John Simon may congratulate themselves for the "annus mirabilis" of British propaganda.

* * * * *

Mahatma Gandhi will be the sole representative of the Congress at the Round Table Conference. He is a veritable host in himself.

* * * *

But many non-Congress men are upset by this decision. They doubt the wisdom and expediency of the one-man Delegation, especially in view of the fact that both in the Delhi manifesto and during peace-parleys, the Congress stood for majority representation in R. T. C. But the Congress is a better judge of its interests than its critics. It does not want to add to the babel of voices.

* * * *

The Congress decision may cause some jubilation in other circles. The Imperial Secretariat will be bombarded with applications for nomination to the Round Table from the loyalists. To save himself from the bother, the Viceroy may as well hang up a board "No vacancy for R. T. C."

* * * * *

"Government is an art and business is business" say "Scrutator". If this dictum is literally applied, there will be no room for a Managing Editor in Bake House Lane!

* * * *

Mr. Churchill wants Parliament to sit for more than six months every year, so that the country can have "six months of peace!" There is nothing original in the suggestion. Our local turf experts have advocated non-stop racing so that they need not wait to make up in Poona what they have lost in Bombay!

* * * *

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi as he is popularly termed, is a towering personality in Indian politics. A man of Cyclopean mould, with broad forehead, eagle eyes and acquiline nose, he is a perfect contrast to the "little great man whose toothless smile has caught the eye of the world." But this outward disparity is but an index of the inward parity between the two Gandhis.

* * * * *

Clad in slate colour Khadi of prescribed dimensions, he is a man of manly courage, burning patriotism, iron determination. A keen student of military strategy and European diplomacy, he is bound to prove pinnacle of strength in giving shape to the future defence of India under Swaraj Constitution.

* * * * *

A few weeks back, there was a see-saw game between the M.L.As and the Finance Member about meeting the Commander-in-Chief regarding retrenchment and defence. I will invite the M.L.As to meet the "Frontier Gandhi" for the first-hand knowledge of the situation. Half an hour's discussion with him will equip them with better knowledge than volumes of reports of Esher Committee, Military Requirements Committee and tons of blue book platitudes.

FREEDOM IN SHIPPING LEGISLATION

THE GENESIS OF DOMINIONS' DEMAND

The following is the concluding portion of the Note submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Britain to the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference regarding the long and successful struggle put up by the Dominions for securing autonomous status.

It may be interesting to note that the genesis of the present complete freedom of the Dominions to legislate on shipping matters is to be found appreciably in their desire to discriminate against Indian Lascars.

The resolution referred to in these Notes previously, proposed by Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, on the subject of shipping legislation was considered along with statement on the position of Indians in the Dominions by the Earl of Crewe, the then Secretary of State for India. It may be mentioned that Sir Joseph Ward had previously intended to move a resolution to the effect that coloured races should be encouraged to remain domiciled within their own zone. But later he withdrew it from the Agenda of the Imperial Conference and wished to refer to that proposal while discussing the resolution on shipping legislation which read:—

"That the self-governing oversea Dominions have now reached a stage of development when they should be entrusted with wider legislative powers in respect of British and foreign shipping."

It is not very difficult to perceive how discrimination as previously proposed by Sir Joseph Ward appearing too glaringly racial was later sought to be justified on economic grounds.

Lord Crewe was asked to open the discussion with whatever remarks he had to make in regard to the position of Indians within the Empire.

RIGHT TO DETERMINE CITIZENSHIP.

Lord Crewe, speaking for India, admitted the right of the Dominions to discriminate against other British subjects in the following words:—

"Now I desire to say first that I fully recognise—as His majority's Government fully recognise—two facts; the first is, that as the Empire is constituted, the idea that it is possible to have an absolutely free interchange between all individuals who are subjects of the Crown—that is to say, that every subject of the King whoever he may be or wherever he may live has a natural right to travel or still more to settle in any part of the Empire—is a view which we fully admit, and I fully admit, as representing the India Office, to be one which cannot be maintained. As the Empire is constituted it is still impossible that we can have a free coming and going of all the subjects of the King throughout all parts of the Empire. Or to put the thing in another way, nobody can attempt to dispute the right of the self-governing Dominions to decide for themselves whom, in each case, they will admit as citizens of their respective Dominions". He emphasised this position further when he said:—

"So far as the Indian standpoint is concerned, I quite admit that India must admit the main postulates with which I opened these observations, that is to say the undoubted liberty of the self-governing Dominions to lay down the rules of their own citizenship, and I can say cheerfully on behalf of the India Office and the Government of India that we will always do our best to explain to the people of India how the position stands in this matter. We will not encourage India in any way to develop what, as circumstances are, can only be called extravagant claims for entrance into the self-governing Dominions, and we will do our best to explain to them what the conditions of the Empire really are."

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN LASCARS.

Sir Joseph Ward justifying the discrimmination against Indians on economic grounds and referring to the competition by Lascars against white crews, asserted:—

"What I am raising by the resolution is the protection of the white crews on board the ships trading with the British flag flying at their mast under conditions which the laws of our country require them to observe. If the system that goes on now is to be continued, and the laws of our country continue as they are, it means the ruin of these vessels trading in our waters unless we repeal our present laws and allow the owners of ships trading in our waters to pay the white man on board those vessels any rate of pay which they think proper. This I am entirely opposed to, and I think it is our duty, in a country like New Zealand, to see that by legislation we impose fair conditions of work and fair rates of pay and fair hours of labour in connection with the manning and working of our shipping both between our shores and Australia, and round our coasts. I think certainly that it would be one of the most regrettable things which could happen if our shipping industry were left in this position, because it would tend to lessen the feeling of attachment and loyalty to the Empire which exists now amongst the white crews on board our vessels and in every other section of the community to which I have been referring. If a great British steamship company in England finds it necessary for its own purposes, in order to develop and carry on its business, to employ Indians on board its vessels, why should we be put in the position of reducing the conditions and pay of our men because an extremely low rate of pay is paid to our fellow subjects in India? It would be bringing the white men who compose the crews of our vessel to a position which is practically indefensible. For the preservation of that fine feeling which was referred to by Lord Crewe in my judgment (if I may be permitted to express my individual view on the point) every government in the Overseas Dominions, should adopt the policy of urging upon the various portions of the world that every race should be relegated to its own zone."

RACE PRESERVATION.

Further, he stated:—

"In the different portions of the British Empire we pass legislation that is looked upon as hurtful and distasteful to the coloured races; but if we could show them from the point of view of the preservation of the race in our own countries that we are anxious to keep out of our countries people of other races, and, therefore, urge the desirability of keeping every coloured race in its own zone, then I believe such a policy though I admit it is an extremely difficult problem, would be a good one, because this question of the mixture of the races is one which must come up for drastic settlement in the next 20, 30, 40 or 50 years."

He concluded his remarks by stating:—

"I do urge upon the Conference with all sincerity that as the matter stands at present it is a menace to the continuation of the shipping industry owned by British people in British Dominions (though these vessels are owned in the overseas Dominions they probably have shareholders permeating the whole world over for aught I know to the contrary) and it is a menace to the position of the white crews employed on these vessels of whom there are many thousands in New Zealand and Australia who have their homes and families ashore. I have had the matter brought before me officially in New Zealand by men pleading earnestly for protection, and they know it means, if it is allowed to continue, their absolute destruction unless they are to accept starvation wages or, if the vessels are transferred to some other country outside New Zealand for registration, a portion of these men will be put out of employment, as they could not live for the same pay as lascars and support their wives and children."

Sir Joseph Ward's remarks were supplemented by Dr. J. G. Findlay, Minister of Justice of New Zealand, who concluded by saying:—

"What you have to decide today is this: are 10,000 seamen and other workers in New Zealand to be thrown out of employment because a certain number of Indian crews are coming here? If they are to continue to come it is quite clear as has been said, they will get the control of most, if not all, of the shipping on our side, and our 10,000 people and their wives and families will have to find different employment. It is a very serious question, and much more serious than it looks to gentlemen on this side of the world, and that accounts for the passage of the bill which we are asking His Majesty to sanction."

CANADA SMELLS DANGER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, referring to competition by the Asiatics, said:—

"The fact remains that the moment Asiatic people come into our Dominions to compete with our own labour there is a disturbance of the common con-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Violating The Truce.

The notification regarding forfeited lands, issued by the District Collector of Surat betrays the lingering spirit of petti-mindedness in the matter of translating the Truce terms into action. To call upon farmers desiring permanent possession of their own lands, to submit an application which should also be recommended by the Mamlatdar, is to indulge in irritating pin-pricks. And more. As our correspondent points out: "Those who know the ways of the bureaucracy well understand how farmers approaching the Mamlatdar with such an application will be taunted and threatened....." This is not all. The Mamlatdar is instructed to explain fully to the farmer about the payment of land revenues. Is this honouring the Truce terms where remissions have been definitely promised? So far from being generous, we doubt, if the action of the Surat authorities is not a deplorable violation of the Truce. This is further emphasised by the attitude towards the Ashram workers,—an attitude that is a lesson in honourable response to the spirit of the Pact.

Commendable Defiance.

Three men who picketed a caste dinner at Ahmedabad, in defiance of the order of the head of the Bania community, have been excommunicated by a resolution passed at a meeting of the leaders of that community. The response has been as prompt as it is gratifying. A number of young men and women have written to the Seth declaring that they too picketed the caste dinner and announcing that they would continue to keep up relations with the excommunicated pickets. We sincerely congratulate the excommunicated persons on the honour that has been done them by the so-called leaders and we heartily commend the example of their supporters who refused to be daunted by caste-tyrants. This kind of caste exclusiveness and tyranny must go. And thanks to the determination of young men and women, it shall go.

One Man, One Vote.

Among the resolutions to be discussed at the April Session of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, there is one affirming that the time has come for introducing adult suffrage in the constitution of the Bombay Municipality and requesting Government to amend the Bombay Municipal Act accordingly. We are not sure whether the Corporation, as it is constituted, will adopt the resolution. In the past few years, it has thrown out milder proposals to extend the franchise to persons paying a monthly rent of Rs. 5. Vested interests will continue to stand in the way of the resolution. But the resolution itself eminently deserves to be adopted by any body professing to safeguard the interests of the poor. The present Corporation, though an improvement upon the one of a decade ago, is not fully democratic and it still unconsciously carries on the old tradition of providing amenities to the rich and the middle class at the expense of the poor. The utter injustice of the position can be redressed by timely confermept of power and responsibility upon every adult citizen. And nowhere else in India can adult suffrage be a better success than in the city of Bombay.

Useful Reference Book.

The Council on Foreign Relations (New York), deserves both congratulations and thanks on their Annual, the "Political Handbook of the World." (Yale University Press, 2.50 dollars). It is a brief and yet valuably comprehensive survey of "Parliaments, Parties and Press as on January 1, 1931," in all countries of the world. There is also a chapter dealing with the League of Nations. The value of a handy reference book on Parliaments, Parties and the Press can scarcely be exaggerated. As the Director of the Council says in his Foreword, "When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current International Question is quoted in the Press from newspapers abroad, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news." The handbook will supply the key. We have no doubt that it deserves a prominent place on the shelf of every one who is interested in International Affairs. It can be had from the Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East, 65th Street, New York.

Rate-Cutting Campaign By Foreign Issurance Companies

DEMAND FOR PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

GOVT. SPOKESMEN'S EXPLANATION

Proceedings Of Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce

NEW DELHI, April 7.

The business session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced this afternoon, when in the absence of Lala Shriram, who is ill, Mr. G. D. Birla presided. Sir George Rainy, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain and Sir Frank Noyce attended the session by invitation.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand moved the following resolution:—

"(a) The Federation views with alarm the abnormal depression brought about by the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce specially wheat, cotton, groundnuts, jute, etc., and while nothing Government's action in reducing the rail freight rates on wheat in certain cases, deplores the general apathy in giving immediate relief to the agricultural population of the country.

"(b)—(1) The Federation suggests for acceptance of the Government of India substantial reduction in railway freight on agricultural produce, which would also result in stimulating a greater volume of trade.

"(2) The Federation expresses gratification at the recent imposition of an import duty on wheat, even though it is a very tardy step in that direction, bearing in mind that the price of wheat in market centres upcountry had declined to under-cost of cultivation about a year back.

"(3) The Federation suggests a similar import duty on, or prohibition of, the import of rice from foreign countries.

"(c) The Federation further urges upon the Government of India the necessity of revising the land revenue policy with a view to afford adequate relief to agriculturists in case of such unprecedented slump in prices."

LACK OF STAYING POWER.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand said the severe depression all over the general level of prices of agricultural produce was nearly 50 per cent. higher during the current year. But the prices actually realised by the cultivator at the farm are still lower, because most of the standing charges, such as railway freight, etc., have been the same. Mr. Walchand held that even if agriculturalists all over the world were suffering from trade depression it was no argument for refusing relief to the Indian farmer, whose poverty and want of staying power were too well known to need emphasis. The speaker regretted that Government, except in the case of wheat and some other minor things, had remained apathetic and indifferent towards the entire question of relief to agricultural interests. When the question of industrial advancement was under consideration they were told that India was an agricultural country and must concentrate on agricultural development. But in the present case, when the agricultural industry had been hard hit by foreign competition and world depression, Government did not see their way to safeguard agricultural interests. The establishment of a Research Council for Agriculture was even a more tardy and inadequate step than the establishment of the training ship, "Dufferin," for promoting the mercantile marine.

REDUCTION IN RY. FREIGHT.

The most important method of relief said the speaker was reduction in railway freight to the extent of 50 per cent., the loss of which Government could meet by imposing a higher rate of freight on foreign imports, such as luxuries. The speaker suggested that Government could ask the Federation to appoint a committee to assist them for meeting this deficit.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar dwelt on the disorganised state of the Indian cultivator and the apathy of Government to introduce a jute restriction scheme. He suggested the creation of a Marketing Board for agricultural produce.

INELASTICITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Mr. Ramdas Pantalu mainly criticised the land revenue policy of Government and said that two Bills on the subject were turned down by the Government of Indio. He complained of inelasticity in the system of assessment and said unless Government's Railway policy was changed there was no chance for the development of side industries to agriculture.

Mr. K. L. Gauba said that after six months' agitation Government had imposed an import duty on wheat, but had exempted contracts in that commodity. Who knew, he asked, how many thousands of tons had been pledged in bogus contracts. He wanted Government to realise that the prosperity of the country depended on the welfare of the agricultural classes.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi pointed out the case of the Central Cotton Committee, which had made out a case that the cultivation of cotton had become an uneconomic proposition. The speaker claimed the same held true of other agricultural produce.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia held the main cause of the fall in prices in India was the fall in the prices of silver.

He, however, warned Government that the ruination of the Indian agriculturist would be the ruination of the West also, as the latter would lose their best customers.

Mr. Kishanpershad pointed out a case where due to the fall in prices people were burning cotton seed instead of wood

NO REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Sir George Rainy, dealing mainly with the question of freights and the protective policy of Government, referred to the case of jute. He said jute, mostly carried by river navigation, would be unaffected by a reduction in railway freights. Further, unlike other agricultural commodities, foreign competion did not affect that article. The trouble, he said was the absence of demand in spite of the low prices.

Regarding the suggestion to levy a prohibitive import duty on rice, Sir George said duties were levied to increase the scope of the market. So long a certain commodity was reaching the world market at the world price parity there would be no use in imposing a duty. This was true of rice.

Dealing with the question of a reduction in railway freights on agricultural produce other than jute, the Commerce Member said Government policy was determined by as to whether any reduction would stimulate the movement of a particular commodity. He held that no reduction in railway freight would open foreign markets for wheat on account of the world prices. He regretted it had not been possible to reduce the freight on cotton, but Government now contemplated to set up a small committee to investigate the question of intermediary charges on cotton as compared to such charges in other countries and expected to be in a position to have definite views on the subject by August next.

Lastly, Sir George Rainy said at the present moment the question of reduction in freight could not be taken up on account of the financial stringency.

RELIEF TO CULTIVATORS.

Sir Fazal-i-Hussain explained the position of Government in regard to the land revenue policy. He said that in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province the law had been enacted in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The two Bills referred to by Mr. Ramdas Pantalu stood on a different level as they sought to fix commutation prices. This could not be done through legislation, specially when there were interested parties in the Legislature.

Sir Fazal then gave figures to show how much land revenue had been suspended or remitted in Delhi, the Punjab, the Frontier, C. P., the United Provinces and Bombay. The speaker said Local Governments were fully alive to the need of the hour and had taken all necessary action in order to give relief to the cultivator.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Ramchandra Iyer next moved: The Federation regrets the absence of any effort on the part of the Government of India to introduce insurance legislation on the lines of recommendation of the Federation at its last annual session, and impresses upon Government the necessity of undertaking such legislation at an early date.

Mr. Iyer complained of the rate-cutting competition by foreign companies and urged restriction to be placed on foreign insurance companies in India on lines adopted by other countries.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar supported the resolution.

Sir George Rainy, replying, said there were constant complaints of rate-cutting all over the world, but he had not come across any instances of unfair competition, in which Indian companies were badly hit. He asked the House to bring to his notice instances if they occurred. In regard to the appeal for an amendment of the Insurance Act, Sir George said the whole question of discriminatory legislation was before the Round Table Conference, and unless a decision was taken one way or the other Government could not undertake any such legislation. Last year, especially the atmosphere in the country was such that Government could not undertake any legislation, which could have aroused racial controversies.

The resolution was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow, but before this, Mr. Bodhabana moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss why on the eve of the election of a new executive the old executive had selected Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib to be their delegates to the Round Table Conference. Discussion took place *in camera*, but it is understood only about six voted in favour of the adjournment motion which was rejected.

The delegates were entertained to lunch at Maiden's Hotel by Sardar Bahadur Sobhasingh today. Among those present was Sir George Schuster.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

GOVT.S CURRENCY POLICY

Finance Member's Defence

DELHI, April 8.

Sir George Schuster, addressing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce this afternoon, made an important statement in defence of the Government's currency and exchange policy. The Federation discussed a resolution urging drastic retrenchment and regulation of the currency and fiscal policy to promote the productivity of the country and asking the Government to stop further efforts to maintain the value of the rupee at 1-6. The resolution expressed amazement at the "Government determined persistence" in that policy on the eve of the transfer of the Finance and Commerce Departments to popular control.

Sir George Schuster spoke for over an hour and expressed amazement "at the change in Indian commercial opinion on the subject of exchange." They were now advocating, not an alternative ratio, but that the exchange should be allowed to drift, while every Indian commercial body in submitting its case before the last Currency Commission, had laid absolute emphasis on the need for stability and for fool proof and knave proof machinery to control credit and currency. This change of attitude was against the best interests of India. He admitted that in theory there was a great deal to be said for letting exchange to drift because India valued her internal trade more than her external trade, but he warned them that nothing but chaos like that in China would ensure from any attempt to juggle with the exchange as proposed in their resolution.

JUGGLING WON'T DO.

He asked them to take a lesson from the fact that Indian securities began to depreciate from November, 1929, from which date apparently the outside world began to feel that a big change was coming over in India. That uncertainty was worsened by the Civil Disobedience movement and until the constitutional question was settled it would not be removed. He appealed to Indian commercial leaders to do nothing to create doubts and lack of confidence during the period of transition till the new Government was established. He quoted figures to show that against the fall of 36 per cent in wholesale prices, the contraction of currency in India had been 18 per cent, and that this was less than in Western countries and in Japan. The way to get over abnormal circumstances was not to juggle with exchange and try to promote the interest of one class at the expense of all other classes.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE.

Sir George offered to assist the Indian commercial classes if they appointed a Committee to see how better to promote the stability of exchange. Similarly he would welcome assistance in carrying out retrenchment which he agreed must be carried out thoroughly. He concluded: "Do not ask us to wreck the future of this country by asking us to do something we know to be wrong."

After Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas had replied supporting the position taken up by the Federation, the resolution was passed unanimously.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES' ASHES

—:o:—

Taken In Procession Through Streets

—:o:—

LARGE CROWDS PLACE FLOWERS & BOQUETS ON CASKET

Eloquent tributes were once again paid to Sirdar Bhagat Singh and his comrades at a mammoth meeting held on Chowpatty sands on Wednesday evening when "Bhagat Singh Day" was observed.

A photo of Bhagat Singh and the casket bearing the ashes of Lahore comrades were brought to the meeting place in a procession. Sirdar Jamiat Singh carried the casket which was covered with flowers and boquets. Sirdar Kultar Singh, Bhagat Singh's younger brothers Rajguru's mother and sister accompanied the procession. Shouts of "Bhagat Singh Zindabad" and "Inqilab Zindabad" rent the air for several minutes. The silver casket was placed in a prominent position on the dais and many persons placed wreaths on it. Bhagat Singh's photo also was profusely garlanded.

RAJGURU'S MOTHER IN THE CHAIR.

Rajguru's mother was voted to the chair.

Sheikh Hisanuddin of Lahore addressing the meeting observed that he had no right to eulogise the sacrifices of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. He held that those alone who were prepared to make the supreme sacrifice like the Lahore martyrs had a right to speak on such occasions.

The speaker recalled the scene before the Lahore Central Jail a day before Bhagat Singh's execution when Sirdar Kishan Singh, Bhagat Singh's father and relatives of Rajguru and Sukhdev, went to see the condemned prisoners but could not see them as the Superintendent of Jail refused to give permission to persons besides the father and the mother.

Sheikh Hisanuddin said that the Government had imagined that by evereting those brave youths they would put an end to them and the ideals that they cherished would be forgotten but the time that had passed so far showed how mistaken was the Government.

NOT AN APOSTLE OF VIOLENCE.

The speaker refuted idea that Bhagat Singh was a apostle of violence. He held that Bhagat Singh and his comrades were the symbol of the new spirit now pervading among the Indian Youths. It was the readiness to sacrifice once all for the freedom of their motherland.

DON'T TAKE TO BOMBS OR REVOLVERS.

Concluding the Punjab leader asserted that it was not necessary for one to follow exactly the lines which were followed by Bhagat Singh. "You need not take to bombs, revolvers and pistols but you must make a resolve to sacrifice all that you hold dear for the freedom of your country".

BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES NOT DEAD.

Bhagat Singh's life gives you the lesson that a man has to die but once and no power on earth can bring you death before the appointed hour. The death that Bhagat Singh and his comrades met should be desired by every youth. They are not dead. They have made themselves immortal. And their names will live and will be revered for ever in India" concluded the speaker.

"LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR COUNTRY."

"If we cannot follow the way Bhagat Singh and hs comrades followed it is because of our weakness" declared Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari who followed Sheikh Hisamuddin. He observed that Bhagat Singh and his comrades did not die for any community or religion. They laid down their lives for India's freedom. They needed no leader. By their supreme sacrifice they had awakened young India. The speaker appealed to Muslim Youths of Bombay to copy these examples. He condemned the hooliganism at the Dongri meeting and said that those who were engaged in it deserved universal condemnation.

BHAGAT SINGH'S BROTHER ADDRESSES.

Kultar Bhagat Singh's 13 year old brother declared "I also wish that I may have to mount the gallows for Bharat Matas freedom as my brother Bhagat Singh did."

Srimati Godavari, Rajguru's sister and several others addressed the meeting.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Approver Moghe Continues His Story

The cross-examination of Moghe, the approver, was continued on Wednesday, at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which G. R. Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with forming a criminal conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

Cross-examined by Mr.. Pandit on behalf of Vaishampayan, witness deposed that he and the first accused were so intimate that they could have lived together. Witness had to put up with rebukes from his wife for associating with Vaishampayan. With regard to one stair case Vaishampayan told witness that if there was a raid by police, people in the house would not be able to escape. Bravery displayed by Bapat was in his marksmanship. That was the first time, witness heard the word "Senapati" in connection with Bapat. Witness had heard that Bapat of Mulshi Petta was called "Senapati", but witness had no knowledge that Bapat's title was merely an allusion of the former. Bapat always told witness about his exploits in Sappers and Miners. As witness was not consulted, he did not express his opinion regarding slapping.

Proceeding witness stated that he was a member of Kale's Vyayam Mandir, since witness was a secretary till March 1929. It was a public institution founded in 1928 being open to all castes and creeds. Kale had no proprietary rights in it. It held one or two gatherings every year when corporators attended. Instruction in physical culture was imparted on both Western and Eastern lines.

A POET.

Continuing witness deposed that Vaishampayan was a poet, but he thought witness's poetic composition was more spirited than his own. Witness had not written revolutionary poems before the 'ballad of revolutionaries.' Witness had revolutionary ideas since 1907; but they were latent as he had no leisure to put them into action. Witness had dedicated 'Sanghatan Slokavali' to Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at the request of Mr. G. D. Savarkar. The poem was written in 1925 and the dedication in 1926. Witness referred to Savarkar in the dedication as "He, who led me by the hand like a mother, and took me along the path of revolution."

In the cross-examination of Mr. M. C. Chagla on behalf of Shinde, witness deposed that he could not say if he had a vivid imagination. Witness might have borrowed from other poets. Witness was not a social reformer, though he had been fighting against untouchability. Witness was neither an orator, nor a scholar of English. Witness had never been an approver.

Proceeding, witness stated that he had taken down the three songs, while he was in police custody. Witness had heard them recited in Prabhat Pheris during July 1930. Witness had made statements to Inspectors Lyons, Gaode, Wagle and Dyer.

NON-VIOLENCE.

Continuing witness deposed that he had heard of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. About October last year the Satyagraha movement was at its height, but witness did not know if hundreds of Prabhat Pheris were going round in Bombay. Witness was not surprised when Shinde gave his car for national services. No blood-thisty and revolutionary ideas were diffused in the two classes, but Vaishampayan had told witness to open the classes to pick up his men. Witness did not think that Gita advocated the principle that without fighting there could be no independence, but that was the result of it.

Witness further stated that he never met Shinde before 5th October 1930. The discourse on that day was on untouchability. On October 4, Vaishampayan had given definite instructions, but witness had no intention to carry them out. Witness wanted to return before 12 midnight. According to witness Bapat came to know about the seizure of Shinde's car for the first time, when witness delivered Deodhar's message. Bapat only inferred (from what witness told him) that the car was not washed and hence cartridges were found in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirtikar, on behalf of Bapat, witness deposed that he knew Bapat since a year. Bapat once mentioned to witness that he wanted to open motor service at Pen. Bapat also told witness that he was once arrested for theft. Bapat told witness that his salary was Rs. 90.

Mr. Kirtikar had not finished his cross-examination. When the Court rose for the day.

Origin Of Cawnpore Riots.

NOT DUE TO CLOSING OF SHOPS.

Leaders Condemn The Indifference Of Authorities.

LUCKNOW, April 3.
(By Mail.)

The following statement has been issued by Messrs. Khaliquzzaman, Mohanlal Saksena, Gopinath Srivastava, Harish Chandra Bajpai and H. P. Saksena who visited Cawnpore almost daily during the riot and who tried their best to bring together prominent members of both communities on a common platform for forming a Unity Board and working for reconciliation:—

"Notwithstanding a large number of enquiries we have so far refrained from saying anything about the Cawnpore riots; but now that the situation has decidedly improved we feel it our duty to issue the following statement which is based on the information gathered by us from responsible Hindus and Mohammedans during the last few days.

ORIGIN OF CAWNPORE RIOTS.

"At the very outset we want to pay our most respectful homage to the high sense of patriotism, unique sprit of self-sacrifice and reckless courage shown by our friend and colleague Sjt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in fighting single-handed for the restoration of peace and rescuing the lives of hundreds of Moslems and Hindus. We hope his noble example will serve as a becon light to those who are working for the establishment of unity between the two great communities of India.

"It would not be proper for us to give at this stage a detailed account of the happenings at Cawnpore but we would be failing in our duty if we did not contradict the impression produced by the reports which hove appeared in the Press about the riots. To begin with we have been assured by respectable Hindu and Moslem citizens that the immediate occasion for the outbreak of the riots was not the forcible closing of the shops.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

"In fact Moulana Hasrat Mohani himself besides some other Moslem friends informed us that many of the Moslem shops had been closed and that no riot broke out in the morning when some youths are alleged to have engaged themselves in getting the shops forcibly closed. The shops on the Mall, window panes of which are reported to have been broken, are not Moslem shops. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the spreading of a false rumour that a mosque had been burnt.

"Both Hindus and Moslems are equally agreed that the riot would have been nipped in the bud if the authorities had taken prompt action. Police officials are alleged to have refused to take action against persons who committed offences under their very nose. Again statements were made to us alleging that responsible officials instead of rendering any help to the helpless people who approached them tauntingly referred them to Mahatma Gandhi for offering them protection. Hindus and Moslems with one voice complained against the callous indifference shown by the authorities during the riots for the preservation of the life and property of the people.

Rowdyism of a few young men in trying to stop traffic was seized upon by those interestel as a cover for creating a communal riot.

SJT. VIDYARTHI'S LETTER.

In this connection a private letter written by Sjt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi on the very day on which he was murdered throws a flood of light on the attitude of the authorities. The letter also reveals how dear was the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity to Ganeshji even up to his last moment. This letter was written to a young lady in reply to her offering her services to bring obout peace between the two communities. The following is a translation of the letter:—

"The situation is really serious. We are trying our best to restore peaceful conditions. Your stern and noble determination to stand between the two fighting people with the message of peace, even at the risk of your life is really praise worthy. But I cannot consciously ask you to come out. None of the Moslem leaders are coming forward.

"The attitude of the police is anything but satisfactory. People are beaten, shops looted, mosques and temples set fire to under their very nose. They are just silent spectators of this tragic drama, as it were. I am confident the situation would have been enormously eased if the police had lent their co-operation. Now then, under these insecure conditions dare I ask you to come forward?

May the period be very short lived as it should be, the prayer of every good soul."

We do not think the letter needs any comments.

We also wish to warn the public that the losses so far reported are only, in our opinion, a fraction of the actual toll. According to our calculation the loss of life at the least would come to 500 and loss of property to several lakhs. Cawnpore will not be able to recover from the shock for a number of years and special measures for relief will have to be taken in hand at once. While we have thought it our duty to criticise the authorities for their neglect we cannot exonerate our own people both Hindus and Muslmans for the inhuman disregard for life and brutalities committed during the last few days. We have to hang down our heads in shame at the excesses and hope that events at Cawnpore will be a lesson to those who are always ready to exploit the religious fanaticism of the masses.

One thing, however, gives us hope that even at such a trying time there were scores of instances where the Hindus protected their Moslem neighbours in predominently Hindu 'Mohallas" even at the risk of their lives and similarly the Moslems protected their Hindu neighbours where they were predominant. Such examples give hope and courage to the workers in the cause of India—the motherland of Hindus as well as Musalmans.

Rangoon, 7th April, (Delayed).—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Chief Secretary left for Maymyo this afternoon.—A. P.

KHADI
AT
Reduction
During
NATIONAL-WEEK
Every Article
LESS DISCOUNT
One Anna
Per Rupee
Woollen Khadi
Offered at 2 Annas
Less per Rupee
Reduction Sales upto 19th April
Special Accommodation to purchase Freely
KHADI-BAZAAR
(At Adjacent)
ADMISSION FREE
TIME:
(1) Khadi Bhandar
8-30 A.M to 6-45 P.M. (S.T.)
(2) "Khadi Bazaar"
3 P.M to 9 P.M. (S.T.)
Bhatia Mahajan Vadi,
396, Kalkadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

SHIPPING NEWS
—ON— Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
April 8.
Abbekerk, Werkemp, Hamburg.
Kabinga, Overheim, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
April 9.
Sumatra Maru, Shinmura, Kobe.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Bassein.
City of Paris, McMillan, Liverpool.
Moldevia, Allen, London.
Alipore, Lyndon, Kobe.
Knoscville City Thomson, Calcutta.

LOADING.
April 8.
Steamer Subedar for Calcutta.

S S Abbekerk:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Abbekerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Kabinga:—The K N Coy's steamer Kabinga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with a general cargo.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Paris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Alipore:—The P. & O. S N Coy's steamer Alipore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Knoxville City:—The M M Coy's steamer Knoxville City, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXTRA ENGLISH MAIL.
S S Moldevia:—The P. & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Moldevia, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station, for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 8.
S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. castorseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Moldavia for London.—6 bales cotton carpet, R Meherally & Sons; 9 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.; 6 bales animal skin, S Mitha; 3 bales animal skin, K B H Karimbux & Sons; 10 bales animal skin, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 10 bales animal skin, I Faizulia; 1,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 300 cwts. turmerie, T S Thadani & Sons; 12 pots rossa oil, E Virji & Co.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—21 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 6 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 25 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 150 bales wool raw, W T Suren; 27 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 65 bales wool raw, C & Smith Ltd.; 200 bales wool raw, M Nissim & Co. 100 bales cotton raw, Vokharia & Co.; 72 bales cotton thread waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 2,100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For New York:—30 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Farnaqusta.—11 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Varna.—10 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co.

For Marseilles.—153 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

City of London for Dunkirk.—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 1,397 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 495 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Elysia for Manchester.—1,000 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg.

For Barcelona.—18 cases dry casings, Union Shipping Agency

S S Alipore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd.; 51 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay April 8.
S S Barenfels, Agents, L Edward Ltd. from Hamburg.—148 drums colour; 364 drums chemicals; 125 drums M A F oil; 665 cases glassware; 40 cases spirits; 50 cases milk; 200 cases farina; 160 cases paper; 690 cases slates; 135 cases slates pencils; 108 cases alum-discs 240 cases machinery; 57 cases bolts & nuts; 173 cases e'ware; 129 cases enamel ware; 668 cases y. m. circles; 332 cases y. m. sheets; 1,780 pces. tapen logs; 109 cases aloes; 117 cases plywood.

From Bremen.—209 cases glassware; 236 cases beer; 48 cases tyres; 168 cases barytes; 50 cases e'ware; 500 bundles nails; 63 bundles c. sheets; 114 bundles brass bars; 3,060 coils wire; 246 bundles tubes.

From Antwerp.—170 drums dyes, 84 drums dyes paste; 582 drums chemicals; 91 cases cheese; 115 cases pins; 1,609 cases glassware; 120 cases brandy; 120 cases washers; 137 cases tiles; 100 cases chalk 160 cases starch; 146 cases vegetable fibre; 253 cases tyres; 324 cases w. nails; 465 cases farina; 165 coils wire; 2,107 bundles steel rods; 2,166 bundles steel joists; 1,325 bundles steel poles; 2,064 bundles steel bars; 12,461 bundles steel hooks; 2,796 bundles steel angles; 5,988 bundles steel sheets.

From Port Said:—410 bales cotton; 100 cases oranges.

From Alexandria:—500 bales cotton.

S S Jalavihar, Agents, S S N Co. from Rangoon.—34,451 bags rice; 132 bags chola; 50 bags beans; 80 bags cutch; 57 nongs empty iron drums; 10 cases ivory.

From Colombo:—9 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—122 bales cotton yarn; 50 bales cotton yarn waste; 21 robbins cardamoms.

S S Ozarda, Agents M M & Co., from Tuticorin.—18 drums dyes; 24 bags cardamoms; 108 bags tea dust; 58 bags tea; 1,250 bags sugar; 685 bales cotton yarn; 42 bales cotton yarn waste.

From Cochin.—14 cases tea; 737 bundles coir rope; 462 bundles coir yarn; 30 cases rubber soles.

From Calicut.—249 chests tea; 1,005 bags sandal wood; 316 jottas coir rope; 295 jottas coir yarn.

From Tellicherry:—614 bags cocoanuts.

SJT. BIHARILAL STILL IN JAIL
—:o:—
"A Grave Injustice"

BETUL, Apr. 4.
(From A Correspondent.)

Although most of the Congressmen who had gone to jail in connexion with the Civil disobedience movement have been released and are enjoying their freedom outside as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Sjt. Beharilal, President of the District Congress Committee Betul, and of the Betul District Council is still retting behind prison bars. The history of his imprisonment deserves special mention. Long before the commencement of the C. D. movement in the country, Sjt. Biharilal made an extensive tour throughout the District and carried on effective propaganda against liquor and foreign cloth. He addressed many political meetings in up-country villages and the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes residing in forest areas were made to give up drink by successful persuasion. This told badly on the Excise revenue of the Province and thus he incurred the displeasure of the Government. More over he instructed all school-masters in the service of the District Council to carry on propaganda against liquor in their villages.

This new move on the part of Sjt. Biharilal was thoroughly disapproved by the Government. The Commissioner of the Nurbuda Division came down to Betul for personal investigation. He wanted the circulars regarding propaganda against liquor issued to teachers to be withdrawn, which he refused. Sjt. Biharilal maintained that the school masters were the best fitted for this kind of village reconstruction work. Soon after orders were passed superseding the Betul District Council. When the C. D. movement was launched. Sjt. Biharilal, in pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee, distributed leaflets asking policemen to resign their service and join Congress. He was arrested on 1st August 1930 and was awarded hard labour for one year under section 3 of the Police Act. He is not yet released as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The local Congress Committee brought this fact to the notice of Gandhiji, and Pt. Jawaharlal Neru and also of the C. P. Government. One is at a loss to know what is being done to secure his release. The people of this province view this as a grave injustice on the part of the Government.

Bangalore Ladies Make Good Progress In Spinning.
REPORT OF KASTURI BAI KHADI SANGHA.

The General Secretary of the Kasturi Bai Khadi Sangh sends to us the following for publication:—

The Kasturi Bai Khadi Sangha was started in July 1930 at Bangalore with a view to encourage extensive hand-spinning by providing spinning accessories to ladies who find it difficult to ggo in search of them and also by opening classes for spinning and carding.

Enthusiasm alone, however, could not carry us far without funds. So we decided to run the institution on co-operative lines with a capital of Rs. 1,000 divided into 1000 shares of Re. 1 each. Memberships were restricted to ladies and each member could hold only 25 shares to her credit. The amount collected in this way was to be invested in some profitable business concern and the profits from it and donations from gentlemen or sympathisers would be utilised for carrying out the work of the institution. Our treasurers are the Swadeshi Bhandar Limited who have been rendering us the best help since the Sangha was started.

There are 62 members and 130 shares have been sold among them. We have opened four centres of work; one in Malleswaram, one in Sheshadripuram, and at Chamarajpet and the other at Basavanagudi. Nearly one hundred ladies are being trained at these centres in spinning, carding and making slivers. Out of these, 50 have become almost expert spinners and about 10 are very efficient in carding and making slivers. In spite of domestic duties about a dozen ladies have been able to make 4 to 6 lbs. of yarn each and some of them have already secured the proud satisfaction of weaving cloth made out of their own yarn It is proposed to hold summer classes one at the Mahilasevasamaj for the residents of Shankarpur and Visweswarapuram and another at the Maharastra Mahila Samaj at Basavangudi.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

This Sangha also held a spinning competition on the 15th March 1931, for purposes of encouragement and demonstration. It was a unique success and several ladies of Bangalore have requested us to hold such competitions every six months or so. There were 162 competitors—82 seniors and 80 juniors. Of the seniors 35 have a good speed ranging from 200 to 350 yards per hour, the highest being 176 yards of 14 counts in half an hour. There were 15 senior competitors for fine counts and yarn taken out by these was from 20 to 32 counts, the highest being 9145 yards of 32 counts in half an hour.

Amongst juniors about 20 have a good speed ranging from 200 to 300 yards per hour, the highest being 300 yards of 11 counts. There were 20 junior competitors for high counts and they have taken out yarn from 16 to 24 counts, the highest beiny 34 yards of 24 counts in 20 minutes.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Several members of this Sangha as well as other ladies of Bangalore have spun yarn enough to get it woven into cloth. Those who have made attempts at getting it woven know only too well what a difficult task it is. So the Sangha feels it is its duty to provide looms and engage weavers who know to weave handmade yarn. We were unable to do this for want of funds. Now we feel sure that this need has been strongly felt by the ladies of Bangalore for the last three or four months and they will liberally contribute to meet the expenses of installing the looms.

Through the Swadeshi Bhandar the Sangha has supplied to the public spinning accessories and slivers to the extent of Rs. 1,750. The details for the same being 6,000 takliss. costing Rs. 695, 100 charkas, costing 355, 500 spindles costing Rs. 93, 600 lbs. of slivers costing Rs. 428; 100 takli boxes costing Rs. 28 and other miscellaneous Spinning Accessories costing Rs. 33.

Indore.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India gave an official garden party on Monday night. During the evening, the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. J. R. W. Heale invested Rai Bahadur S. M Bapna, Prime Minister to the Maharaja Holkar, with the insignia of C.I.E.—A. P.

Jalgaon.—Kanade, an under-trial prison, who had escaped from police custody some days back, was re-arrested by the police on Tuesday at Manmad Station.—A. P.

Lahore.—Once again a petition filed on behalf of the new conspiracy accused, for the transfer of four approvers from police custody to the judicial lock-up came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Tapp. Their Lordships reserved orders.—A. P.

BUYERS OF CONFISCATED LANDS EXPRESS REGRET.
—:o:—
Assurance To Peasants Not To Do It Again.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, April 6.

More information has been received about the prosecution of two Raniparaj farmers of Kumbhia. Two Bania friends approached the Magistrate to get them released on bail. The Magistrate, it is alleged asked them to go away immediately. A worker from the Ashram went to make inquries regarding the above complaint. He also it is alleged met with the same treatment. The result was that the two out of the four arrested farmers were tried and sentenced before any arrangement could possibly be made for a pleader to defend them.

People fully understand that this is the period of truce and therefore this is not the time to non-co-operate with courts. If the two convicted farmers, had been given an opportunity for their defence, they would certainly have taken it. The remaining two accused are going to defend themselves through a pleader as they got an opportunity of outside advice and time enough to engage a pleader. The convicted farmers are going to appeal to a higher court.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT LIFTED.

Buyers of farmers' confiscated properties were vigorously boycotted by the Satyagrahis everywhere. As Truce is concluded, Satyagrahi farmers do not at all desire to be vindictive towards them. If such boycotted persons show repentance for their past conduct and desire to be taken back, they are embraced with love.

One Isapji Hafeji of Bardoli had purchased a confiscated churning machine and made very serious allegation against prominent Moslem workers during the struggle. He has himself issued a printed handbill, confessing his betrayal to his brother farmers and requesting the Moslem Panchayat of Bardoli to forgive him and lift the social boycott against him. He has returned the churning machine to the Swaraj Ashram to be returned to its original owner. Muslim Panchayat has now lifted the boycott against him.

The following written apology has been tendered to Bhagat Patidar Panchayat of Syadla village:—"We the undersigned, Parbhubhai Naran, Raghabhai Bhaktibhai, Raghabhai Lalbhai of Syadla, make a public declaration that we are guilty of some improper acts during the present struggle, acting against the resolve of the whole taluka and our community. We beg pardon for our misbehaviour and assure the public that in future we shall not behave in that manner. Moreover as a sign of change of heart, we contribute Rs. 201, 101, and 101 respectively to the Bhagat Panchayat as decided by it".

They also produced three persons to stand as a guarantee for their future actions. Their apology has been accepted and they are taken back by the community.

Parbhubhai Jivanbhai and Dayalji Lalbhai of Sisodra in Jalalpur taluka have also tendered apologies and guaranteed for future good behaviour in national struggle. The former has paid a fine of Rs. 151 as his offences were of a serious type. Boycott has been lifted against both of them.

Paragji Lallubhai of Jalalpur had purchased confiscated metal vessels. He declared his repentence for acting against public opinion and undertook not to repeat such unpatriotic acts in future.

PARSEE RETURNS PURCHASED LANDS.

Mr. Kavasji Nasarvanji of Kukadbeda was one of the purchasers of Bardoli lands. He had purchased nearly 52 acres of lands in Jamnia for Rs. 366. He also entered into an agreement with Government to buy Mr. Nathubhai's 83 acres of lands in Adyapore for Rs. 820. But as he could not make arrangement for full sum, he had only paid Rs. 285. Now he has seen the mistake of buying a Satyagrahi brother farmers land, lost for fighting the country's cause. He has willingly made a present of the lands to their rightful owners and necessary documents have also been prepared.

A meeting is arranged to-day in Jamnia village, where the social boycott carried on most vigorously against this Parsee gentleman will be publicly lifted.

IN CHORASI TALUKA.

Chorasi Taluka Samiti has appointed a village propaganda committee. Two batches of the committee toured round a dozen villages and collected 13 maunds of cotton for spinning.

Mr. Chinoy, the Congress Secretary, has issued an appeal to the citizens of Surat to enlist as volunteers for picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops in Surat.

Caste Panchayats have taken up temperance work in Surat. Rana Caste Panchayat has decided to fine Rs. 15-4 to a drunkard and to give Rs. 4 as reward to one who finds out such a man.

NEED FOR SUPREME COURT
Madras Advocates On Its Functions.

MADRAS, April 6.
(By MAIL).

The Advocates' Conference convened by the Madras Bar Council under the Presidency of the Advocate-General concluded on Sunday evening after adopting 'inter alia' the following resolutions:—

That in the interests of the profession and the public it is necessary to institute a faculty of society of Advocates for whole of the Province with authority to admit and enroll practitioners and with complete disciplinary jurisdiction over practitioners.

WANTED THOROUGH CHANGE.

In the opinion of this Conference the time has come for a thorough change in the constitution and composition of High Court and that High Court Bench should be recruited from the ranks of practitioners, lawyers or those who have practice at the Bar and that in any event there is absolutely no justification for perpetuating any rule of proportion or for imposing any disability on certain class of practitioners from occupying office of the Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY.

This Conference endorses recommendations of the majority of the Services Committee of the Round Table Conference in regard to elimination of Civilian element from judiciary. That in the opinion of this conference as part of general constitutional changes, it is desirable to give immediate effect to the principle of separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

That in the opinion of this Conference as a part of the general federal structure it is necessary to have a Supreme Court for all India with power (1) to decide constitutional questions, (2) to decide inter-state, inter provincial and inter-state province disputes with necessary sanctions attached to judgments of the Tribunal, (3) to act as a court of reference for constitutional questions or 'ultra vires' and 'intra vires' character of legislation arising in the course of litigation before the ordinary tribunals.

That in order to ensure proper functioning of Supreme Court and in order that Supreme Court might command necessary respect and prestige, the Court should be so constituted as to secure among its personnel lawyers of highest eminence on lines of Article 2 of the Statute relating to permanent court of International Justice.

Dewan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General in his concluding remarks thanked the members of the Bar Association for making the conference a great success and emphasised the importance of having well equipped libraries in mofussil.—A. P.

LABOUR DEMANDS FOR FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

In a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employees' Association held at Calcutta on the 4th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting congratulates the Trade Union Movement upon its consistent and persistent demands for the legitimate rights of working classes on basis of perfect and equal citizenship with all mankind.

This meeting further congratulates the Indian National Congress on its recognition of the rights of workers which have been considerably over-due and in doing so, this Association urges that the future constitution of India shall be based on the following demands, among others:—

(1) Adult suffrage; (2) Equality of rights; (3) Freedom of Association conscience, speech and press; (4) Freedom in the matter owning no caste, religion and nationality; (5) Right to work; (6) Elimination of women labour; (7) Maternity benefits until elimination of woman labour; (8) Free compulsory primary and secondary education; (9) Prohibition of children of school-going age from work; (10) Living wage for workers based on family budget; (11) Working hours limited to 6 hours a day and 34 hours a week; (12) Healthy conditions of work, (13) Sufficient protection against old age, sickness, accident, invalidity and unemployment; (14) Abolition of compulsory labour; (15) abolition of work on holidays and of overtime work; (16) Rights of Labour for direct action; (17) Cultivators' right to lands and holdings; (18) Compulsory taxes on industry for construction and maintenance of workers' hospitals, clubs, libraries and meeting places; (19) Abolition of all taxes on foodstuff and other articles of primary consumption; (20) Introduction of compulsory technical and military education (21) Guarantee against enactment of repressive and reactionary labour legislation; (22) Indemnities for dismissal and forced discharge of workers; (23) Nationalisation of lands and industries.

FREEDOM IN SHIPPING LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 16).

ditions which, if allowed to go on, would very seriously jeopardise the British Empire."

AUSTRALIA MAINTAINS DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor, Minister of External Affairs of Australia, very emphatically asserted:—

"Speaking for Australia on this matter, that this policy of exclusion of I say certain races has come to stay absolutely, and has to be recognised."

Further:—

"Generally speaking, we are anxious to remove any kind of disability under which Indians may be suffering so long as it does not affect the economic and racial question which governs the whole matter."

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence for Australia, supplemented Mr. Batchelor's remarks by pointing out that:—

"In our mail subsidies, and in our subsidies of shipping for the purposes of trade with the Pacific, we do exclude the coloured races, and we do it for a definite purpose. We believe it is in our own interest and in the interest of the Empire also, to encourage the employment of Britishers on the shipping that carries that trade."

THE CLAIM OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

Concluding this question of exclusion of Lascars, Sir Joseph Ward said:—

"If we were proposing legislation or suggesting by this Resolution something that was dealing with the racial question of British subjects in India, then the matter would be upon an entirely different basis. But it is undeniable that this is an economic question and in all economic questions in our self-governing Dominions, and in India too, each of our countries reserves the undoubted right to have its laws applicable to the economic requirements and conditions of the respective portions and so does Great Britain."

He also asserted that:—

"That Indians would absolutely have the right as far as their economic questions are concerned, to carry them out as they think proper to suit their race in their own territories. Surely they ought not to object to our doing exactly the same to suit our own race in our territory. That is the point."

DISCRIMINATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS

The same attitude, namely discrimination on economic grounds, was taken up by the Dominions at the Imperial Conference of 1923, where the position of Indians in other parts of the Empire came up for discussion at some length. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution on this much vexed question with the resolution of 1921 as the basis. The latter resolution may be reproduced here:—

"The Conference, while reaffirming the Resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigation from any of the other communities, recognises that there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire. The Conference accordingly is of the opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognized.

The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this Resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union.

The representatives of India, while expressing their appreciation of the acceptance of the Resolution recorded above, feel bound to place on record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa, and their hope that by negotiation between the Government of India and of South Africa some way can be found as soon as may be, to reach a more satisfactory position."

POOR INDIA APPEALS

In placing the Indian case before the Conference, both Lord Peel and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru fully and unequivocally recognised the complete independence of the Dominions in dealing with the question of discrimination against Indians as being their domestic affair. They placed their case for India as one of appeal, one of request.

Lord Peel assured the Conference that:—

"There is nothing that the Indian Government, and there is nothing that anybody connected with it, there is nothing the Secretary of State for India, dislikes more than interfering or appearing to interfere with the domestic affairs of the great Dominions."

Sir Tej Bahadur was also at pains to assure the Conference that his resolution 'absolutely safeguards" the independence of the Dominions.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in his statement referring to the case put before the Conference by Sir Tej Bahadur said:—

"He (Sir Tej Bahadur) does not question the right of each community in the British Commonwealth to control the composition of its own population."

"He frankly recognises the autonomy of the Dominion Governments within their respective territories."

and further added:—

"In so far as the British Government is responsible for the Colonies and Protectorates, I can only say on behalf of the British Government that we certainly accept the principle of the request put forward by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru."

Lord Peel, in persuading Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru not to press his resolution, said:—

"General Smuts said, 'It is not a question of colour; it is a powerful civilisation; it is the case of small civilisation, a small community, finding itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a much older and more powerful civilisation; it is the economic competition from people who have entirely different standards and viewpoints from ourselves'.

"The same sentiments have been expressed by the representatives of the other Dominions, and notably by Mr. Massey. These opinions, so remarkably similar in tone, of this great body of Empire statesmen, must surely bring conviction and comfort to any Indian whose feelings may have been injured or whose sense of dignity may have been impaired by a contrary view."

The foregoing will show that:—

(a) The Dominions have all along claimed the right of discrimination against other British subjects of the Empire, as being a matter of their domestic concern, fully authorised by their constitutional powers.

(b) That such discrimination has been exercised against Indians and justified on economic grounds, and as stated previously British citizenship has not provided automatic guarantees for Indians against such invidious discrimination.

(c) That every time India asked for the removal of such discrimination, it was never claimed as a matter of right as British citizens, but as a matter of request or more of a favour.

A VETERAN PARSI EDUCATIONIST.
Move To Celebrate 50 Years' Jubilee.

Messrs. A. R. Dalal, C. K. N. and others have issued the following appeal from Camp House, Mint Road, Bombay:—

"Some of the past students, whose characters have been moulded and the foundation of whose education laid by Principal F. B. Master, propose publicly to appreciate the long and meritorious services of their esteemed preceptor in the cause of education by presenting him with an address and a purse on the occasion of his (50 years). Jubilee.

The appreciation will have its value enhanced considerably since the event will synchronise with the 40 years' Jubilee celebrations of another eminent educationist, Principal K. B. Marzban, who happens to be an "old boy" of this school.

May we appeal to you, and through you to the generous public, to join hands with us in making the function a big success and contribute your generous quota towards the fund as a token of your admiration, appreciation, and regards towards the gentleman who has been a devoted educationist for a period almost unsurpassed for its length in the annals of education."

KHAR ROAD TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretaries of Khar Road Tenants' Association write:

"Due to the present economic conditions prevailing in the City, the rents at Khar and Suburbs are very high. Rents, have been reduced in Ballard Estate, Mulji Jetha Market, Byculla, Mazgoan, Parel, Matunga and Mahim by 25 per cent.

Some landlords have already reduced rents at Khar, by 15 to 20 per cent., and others are also requested to do something by way of reduction.

The Association, on behalf of tenants, will be highly obliged, if the rents from the month of April are taken by landlords at reduced rates from their tenants.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD'S DINNER.

The annual Social and Inter-Communal Vegetarian Dinner of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held on Saturday, (11th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the terrace of Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

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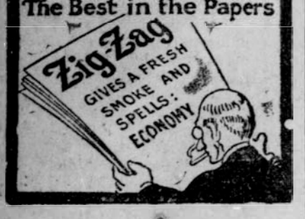

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GENEVA OR MOSCOW ?

HOPE THAT INSPIRES THE SOVIET

Mr. Norman Angell writes in 'Foreign Affairs."

It is doubtful whether the peoples of the west have yet realised the significance of this fact, the worst stage of the economic break in the United States, the stage which meant breadlines, more unemployed and a fiercer penury for them in Britain, was the stage which synchronised with that point in the development of the Russian Experiment which proved that, whatever the fate of the Five Year Plan, Communism had come to stay, was proving itself (especially on the land) materially successful: that it would work.

If Communism steadily improves in its results while Capitalism steadily gets worse; or if the workers of the west get the impression that such is the case, whether it is so or not, the results are likely to have an importance on the life of the west transcending any other single factor whatsoever—"the greatest event since the Crucifixion"—as an English statesman, (neither Communist, Socialist nor Labour) said privately the other day.

Assuming that this parallelism of worsening Capitalism and improving Communism continues, Russia will not have to indulge in plots' or propaganda in order to bring about revolutionary disorder over much of the Western world. It will be born naturally out of the demonstrated failure of the present system and the maddening sense of impotence which is now beginning to infect the unemployed millions and those racked by the fear of unemployment.

INEVITABLE OUTCOME.

This does not mean that the inevitable outcome will be Communism; it may be varying forms of Fascism; it is far more likely to be just prolonged confusion and chaos. It may well be that the thing which so many now hate and fear—in orderly Communism—will come to be regarded as infinitely preferable to the state which the impending upheavals may produce.

The Western proletariat will argue: if the ignorant Russians can bring Communism by violence and revolution, we can. It will be a false argument—but men are largely guided by false arguments. Never was it more necessary than in considering the effect of Russia's development upon the West to remember that the facts are less important than what the Western proletariat will regard as the facts.

The degree of success which Russian Communism may appear to show will be sufficient to cause the disaffected minorities—of, for instance, the British Labour Party—to become more exasperated at the fact that "nothing happens but talk" more vocal, and to cause larger sections of the electorate to respond to that exasperation.

To mention Russia raises so many prejudices that a word as to the point of view from which the Communist experiment is regarded in this survey may be necessary.

MORAL FOUNDATIONS.

This present writer regards some of the moral foundations of Russian Communism with something akin to loathing. This denial of intellectual freedom, the normal use of terrorism for intellectual coercion, the re-introduction of the old dogmatic error that absolute truth can be ascertained by a small body of men, whether calling themselves a Church or a party, and laid down for the acceptance and guidance of mankind on penalty of torture and death; the idea that this can be accepted as a fundamental principle of society (even if it is only to be regarded as applying to the first few generations of the new order) must end in steadily worsening human character and intelligence and the capacity of truth. The deliberate cultivation of hate and intolerance as a social motive, the deliberate maintenance throughout whole generations in peace time of that mentality which the Western belligerents only displayed during the darkest years of the war—all this surely is dangerous to the last degree; certain in the long run to be morally debasing and certain also, ultimately, to provoke in some future generation another revolution for the reassertion of human freedom.

That statement has been put in strong terms in order to keep the issues clear. Strong feeling as to certain moral implications, not of Communism, but of Communism as enforced in Russia, should not blind us to the recognition of fact, of a pregnant portentous parallel. The feature of the industrialised civilisation of the West which shouts at us at this moment is its unmanageability. The machine has got out of control. We accept unemployment and economic disaster as a manifestation of nature, a "blizzard", the act of God, and we tell the millions that we can do nothing for them, that man is helpless. The Russians deny that man is helpless the machine unmanageable. If they can demonstrate that the management and direction are possible, that it can be controlled for the benefit of the mass they will not need to show as high a standard, as in the West. The masses would be prepared to accept for a long time a very low standard, if Communism can be shown to work at all; if indeed it seems to work.

AMERICA: RUSSIA.

Consider the parallel just referred to. Nowhere in the world, and never in history, had the capitalist industrial system been brought to such success as in America. It had all the advantages of a country: a population having undergone invirgin soil the process of emigration a "natural selection" for energy and enterprise; freedom from certain social and political disabilities that cursed the old world: remoteness, "insulation". Added to this were quite fortuitous advantages from the war; the dimo employers are so apt to complain, and the exchange for it instead of a creditor one, by the accumulation of vast profits inherent in its position as neutral. Her captains of industry were largely free from the Trade Union restrictions and the costly social legislation of which European employers are so apt to complain Yet, despite it all, the world blizzard has proved so devastating that widespread bankruptcy, vast financial losses, hunger, want, anxiety, discontent stalk through the land.

The claims made, therefore, for the potentially high productivity of the present system leave one cold; the high productivity itself may produce want.

Now turn to Russia. Ten years ago that country was being devastated by a famine as great as any in modern European history, following upon defeat in war, revolution, the utter destruction of the older order, civil war invasion, blockade, chaos—all that having overtaken a great unorganised conglommeration of over a hundred million peasants are peasants.

THE NEW EXPERIMENT.

And that vast mass was made the subject of an entirely new experiment in social and economic organisation which might well have appalled the most highly organised and disciplined people in the world. The experiment on the material side is working. This does not mean that the standard of life is higher in Russia than in the West- it is probably a good deal lower. It does mean that in many respects it is far better than the old Russian standards, has prospects of great improvement, and -most important of all—that the great mass of Russians have come to believe in it and support it. A hundred million peasants are seeing that land which never in the past adequately fed, warmed, clothed or sheltered them, suddenly rendered in parts of it at least enormously more proactive already here and there pouring forth its fruits in a great flood, where originally there was a feeble and intermittant trickle. It may be entirely true that Capitalism organised in the United States would have done, as much, that to-day the Russian standard of life, comes nowhere near the Western and may not do so for ten or fifteen or twenty years or may never; that the material achievement may not justify the moral cost. But if the optimism, the hope, the passionate conviction which animates the Russian millions has survived the miseries of the last ten years, there is no reason at all why it should not survive the next twenty, and, during that time, achieve a sufficient measure of success to stand in the minds of the suffering unemployed of the West—if they continue to suffer—as the vindication of the Communist method.

It is precisely this hopefulness, the blazing conviction of salvation revealed by the Russian millions, side by side with pessimism of the West, which is perhaps the most important feature of the whole situation.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF CAPITALISM.

And the irony of it is that the instruments with which the Russians have done this thing are instruments forged by Capitalism, and that without that characteristic product of Capitalism—mechanised industrialism—it could never have been done at all; and the further irony that this vast unlettered mass have managed to do what the highly skilled captains of industry of America, Germany, Britain, have not yet been able to do, to prevent this servant, the Machine becoming the master, making us who created it its slaves by causing high productivity to become itself a cause of want. The Russian system does not present the outrageous paradox of the Chicago breadline. Hundreds and thousands of men starving and freezing because America has too much food and too much fuel. If there is abundant food and fuel in Russia it is available for the people, unless there is some physical difficulty of insufficient railroads or rolling stock, itself a difficulty to be overcome by more production or improving administration. There is nothing inherent in the system itself which causes plenty to provoke want.

No one can dispute the breakdown in the West any more than we can dispute the weather. The Machine having thus got desperately out of order and the world having been thrown into chaos, what organic chance do the captains of industry in, say America and Britain, propose to make in order to correct the defect and prevent its recurrence?

They don't propose to correct it by any organic change at all. The assumption is that in due time it will correct itself; that apart from this "operation of natural forces," accentuated by the reduction of wages and the standard of life, we are beyond human aid. Just why they say this will be considered in a moment. Let us consider for a moment some of the effects of saying it.

EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Here are these helpless unemployed millions—if we count the wives and families of the unemployed white world to-day we are dealing with a mass of something like sixty or seventy million folk, with as many rendered anxious and depressed by the fear they may join the vast army of misery-to-morrow, standing idly beside the material and the tools which they might use. The dominant mood it sets up is exasperation, intensifying any pre-existing grievance. Its political effects are pronounced. The Nationalist movement in Germany draws its strength from the economic malaise; the Communist movement in that country from the unemployment.

Although the trouble greatly arisen from economic Nationalism, it stimulates economic Nationalism, as witness the increase of tariffs in Australia, India, the United States and the resurgence of protectionist movements in British with even orthodox economists turning to protection (though with the growth of Nationalism it would be pretty certain to result in a sort of economic Balkanisation, like the protection of Scotland or Wales against England and reversion to a fiscal heptarchy). It intensifies the prosecution of anti-Semitism which accompanies these depressions). If the mood of Hilterism, having so much of its roots in the economic chaos grows, we shall be faced by Nationalist conflicts, the outcome of which must, if unchecked, be war. If the last war, before the coming of successful Russian Socialism, meant revolution, what will the next war produce in the way of revolution when it has been proven that Communism can be made to work with everything against it, and when the great Socialist State of the world possesses one of the greatest armies in the world, and would certainly not stand idly by if civil war was going on in, say, Germany between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat?

Make such discount of the foregoing as any passing ray of sunshine in the gloom may suggest and there must remain a residue of exasperated helplessness, resentment, resulting in instinctive and temperamental animosities sufficiently great to give furiously to ponder and to justify this generalisation concerning the present unemployment.

"The International future depends mainly upon the degree to which some solution is found for this major economic problem of our modern industrialised civilisation: the success or failure of the Western nations in meeting the present economic crisis."—"Foreign Affairs."

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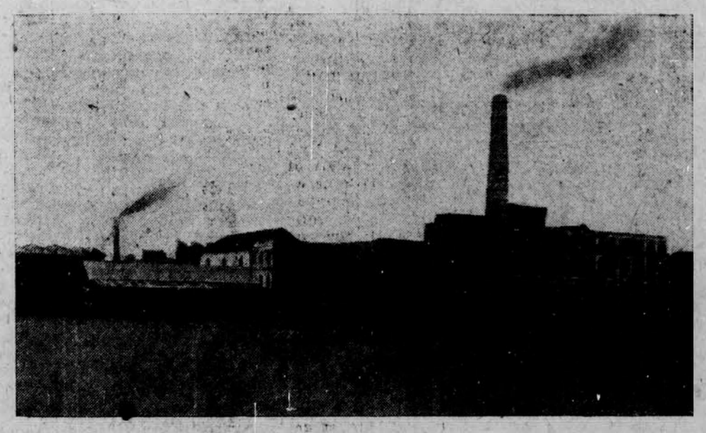
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MOSCOW ERECTS 13-STOREY BUILDING

Secret Police Will Occupy First 'Skyscraper.'

MOSCOW.

Skyscrapers have made their appearance here since my last visit, the highest building being the 13-storey structure opposite the Foreign Office which will be occupied by the G.P.U., the secret police, when completed this spring.

The corner forms a sort of tower and the rest of the building, all in white-faced cement over concrete, is ten stories high. It adjoins the old headquarters on the Lubianka, formerly an insurance company's offices.

On the G.P.U. tower there are balconies at every floor, made in the approved modern style prevalent in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Madrid and other cities, of solid concrete. But the local wise crackers insist that these "terraces" are in reality machine-gun emplacements for the dread organisation to defend its headquarters in case of necessity.

Opposite the Kameny Most (Most means bridge, of course) the new Government buildings are rearing their heads. They will be 11 stories high instead of 15, as projected, because of the marshy land around the river, which does not provide a sufficiently strong foundation. Almost all glass and steel, with each floor almost one continual long window facing all sides, the buildings present a striking appearance even in their uncompleted condition.

POST OFFICE HEAT.

The new post office and telegraph building is open on the Tverskaia and is seven stories high, also chiefly of glass and steel to give the tired operators and mail clerks all the light they need. The big main hall is one of the warmest spots in town and a favourite rendezvous for people to meet down town, sit on the big benches and warm up.

Plans are under consideration for increasing the housing capacity of the city by adopting the Paris plan of tacking on more stories to existing buildings. The scheme produced excellent results in Paris where the average of five and six floors has been increased to seven and eight. Here the average is only three storeys and the structures are built so heavily and solidly, with enormously thick walls to keep out the cold, that most of them, architects and engineers assert, will stand an additional two or three floors.

Moscow's population is now 3,000,000 according to latest estimates, and growing all the time. It is one-third larger than before the War, and on top of that hundreds of acres of floor space have been taken over by the Government since the capital has been moved here from Leningrad.—"Chicago Tribune."

BRITISH PRODUCERS REFUSE CHARLIE'S DEMANDS.

They Also Are Put Out Because He Went Highbrow.

LONDON, March 14.

What amounts to a producers' war against Charlie Chaplin, which has been smouldering for several days, flared into an open battle to-day with the outright refusal of producers to pay the king of pantomimists what he is demanding for the production of "City Lights."

The final break came with an open communication from the General Council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association to all proprietors of movie houses advising them to refuse to pay more than one-third of their receipts for the comedian's latest film.

Chaplin has been demanding 50 per cent. for second and even third reproduction rights, and barring a compromise with the exhibitors the film will be banned from the most populous districts in Britain unless the agents are willing to step down from their original demands.

CANNOT MUSTER SUPPORT.

To-day's broadside follows the announcement of the Gaumont-British Corporation that it would refuse to exhibit the film at Chaplin's terms. Gaumont controls 300 cinemas in England, 100 of which are in London.

Chaplin's managers then announced that plenty of "loyal" owners were ready to exhibit the picture, but to-day's decision is a distinct denial of this boast.

Besides the exhibition question the theatres are carrying on a private war on Chaplin because he snubbed them in his widely heralded arrival in England. Charlie went highbrow, they say. His receptions by prominent people and talks of knighthood went to his head, they complain. He held a big party after his picture's premiere in London and invited Bernard Shaw, Winston Churchill and droves of society people to the extravagant affair, but not a producer was present.

NO LUNCH ON CHARLIE.

The producers complained of the slight, and thereafter Chaplin agreed to meet them at luncheon provided he was allowed to pay the bill. The invitation was unanimously declined.

"We as good as told him that we didn't want his lunch, and we're not very keen about his pictures either," one producer told "The Tribune."

The change is more remarkable because Chaplin was hailed on his arrival as one Englishman who had taught Hollywood the art of cinema and was the great Briton in the film world.—"Chicago Tribune."

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ENGLAND FIGHTS ON

(Continued from page 3.)

many who openly say that when the party goes out Henderson must become the party leader, and also the next Labour Prime Minister whenever the party gets back into office. No other name is suggested. It is a fact that these two men—MacDonald and Henderson—are in a class by themselves, and that no one else has come forward to challenge their leadership. That Mr. Henderson has in any way encouraged this movement is not for a moment believed; no one questions his loyalty, just as no one questions his intense desire to achieve great results at the disarmament conference in February, 1932. But even here one notes the timidity of office-holders. His speech at the disarmament meeting in Queen's Hall last week was an admirable statement of the case for disarmament and of the terrors of the next war, but it contained not a single definite pledge as to what his government would propose or as to how bravely it would fight. Indeed, when one heard him insisting in the same old politician's way that the government could not accomplish anything unless backed by the public opinion of the country, one had the feeling that an alibi was being carefully prepared in the event of a failure. None the less, as I have said, Henderson is a great asset to his party, to his party, to his country, and to Europe. The reason why the demand for his leadership has grown is that he has in mind an extensive programme for domestic reforms and reorganization the sort of thing that the rank and file of the Labour Party are longing for. Henderson has, of course, the advantage of having long been president of the Labour and Socialist International and having been very deeply concerned for many years with international and labour problems. It by no means follows, however, that the change from MacDonald to Henderson will take place. It is far too early to guess.

Despite the weakness of Labour and the disaffection within the party because of the government's failure to fulfil pre-election promises and expectations, it is an interesting fact that some of the papers report a considerable Liberal drift to Labour. Highly interesting are two recent happenings. A director of one of the biggest engineering and shipbuilding firms in the country has just joined the Fabian Society and accepted a candidacy for Parliament on the Labour ticket at the next election. This is much as if President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had announced that he had joined the American Socialist Party and would run for Congress in the next election on the Socialist ticket. More than that, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, the managing director of the London and Northeastern Railway Company, is reported to have declared that he will vote Labour in the next election. Note his reason: it is that the game is up for capitalism: that in social control of business lies the hope of the future. But incidents like these only intensify the regret of the ardent members of the Labour Party that no great measure of social control stands to the credit of the MacDonald Government. They declare that the most advanced and useful measure yet passed is the Electricity Supply Act of 1926, which is to be credited to the Baldwin Government. That did away with private control of the generation of electricity. A Central Electricity Board now controlss that, and will hereafter without doubt lead in the direction of government manufacture of light and power and control of the entire process. Here is confirmation of the old gibe that the way to get a radical reform is to have a Conservative Government in office driven to action by the attack of a radical Opposition!

OTHER PARTIES, OTHER TROUBLES.

Aside from the fact that neither of the other parties would care to take office under the existing highly depressing economic conditions, they are neither of them entirely happy within their own ranks. Winston Churchill has left the Conservative "shadow cabinet" because of Baldwin's attitude on the India conference. Lord Beaverbrook's attacks upon Baldwin grow more bitter. Two days ago he promised that he would have "a lot more to say to him" before he had "done with him." He added. "We cannot repudiate Mr. Baldwin's settlement of the American debt, but we can repudiate Mr. Baldwin (cheers and groans)." This at a meeting in East Islington, where there is a by-election to-morrow in which Beaverbrook has entered an Empire Crusade candidate against Conservative, Liberal, and Labour candidates. In view of the rise of protectionist sentiment in this country, all this hardly makes a happy situation for Baldwin. In the Liberal camp things are not too pleasant, either. There is a widespread belief that Lloyd George has reached the bottom of his campaign chest, out of which he has for years defrayed a large portion of Liberal Party expenditure. I have already spoken of a certain amount of Liberal defection to Labour. In addition, it is confidently expected that Sir John Simon will ere long find his way into the Conservative camp, and with him any such following as he may have. The Liberal press, too, is suffering a great deal. It is only a short time ago that the "Daily News" and the "Chronicle" were combined, but Fleet Street believes that the new paper is having hard sledding, and one regrets to hear that the Liberal "Manchester Guardian," the greatest of all English dailies, is not having the prosperity which it so richly deserves. The combination of the "Nation" and "New Statesman" is another sign of the journalistic times; the new management announces that it will be independent of any party. Whether it can maintain itself on this basis is perhaps open to question. Meanwhile, the Labour "Daily Herald," which has been vulgarized and popularized to a degree, has reached the extraordinary circulation of a million and a quarter copies a day. Editorially it still stands for Labour—after a fashion.

On the whole, it is not surprising that MacDonald seeks successes in the international field. It is vital that Europe should co-operate to end the existing crisis and restore world trade to its normal flow. England would render a great service should it call an international conference to that end. Sooner or later such a meeting must be held. It will be interesting to see if Mr. MacDonad is first to recognize the opportunity and first to act. He is in a position to render a greater service even than that which he performed when he pointed the way out of the chaos which existed in Europe after the French invasion of the Ruhr. He may, indeed, have the opportunity to be the saviour of Europe.

Meanwhile, homour and sarcasm have not departed from the British Empire. Witness the question asked in the House of Commons yesterday as to whether there were any Englishmen or Englishwomen among the starving in Arkansas and Oklahoma!

AROUND AND ABOUT THE THEATRELAND.

(Continued from page 4.)

ture at the Truempy School where he explained the principal ideas of Javanese dancing to a select audience. Unfortunately the inviting to this lecture coupled with a tea reception, was not very efficiently done, so that many dancers who would have liked to attend the address, heard of it only the next morning.—"Dancing Times".

ANOTHER GALSWORTHY FILM.

Respected, Not Admired

Candour is not, it would appear, a disqualification in England. For Mr. R. H. writing about a Galsworthy film in the "Manchester Guardian" is certainly carried and just.

Mr. Hithcock is the most brilliant English director—indeed, is the sole brilliant director,—but he works for living and he is employed by a company. This means that he makes films during both his on and his off moments, and reflection shows that his successes followed in alternation with his mediocrities. First of his talkies came "Blackmail," then "Juno and the Paycock," to be followed by "Murder." His fourth talkie is in the same category as his second—it is not a brilliant failure, it has no brilliance at all; it is respected half-success, than which there are few things more damping.

Mr. Hitchcock has, of course, been hampered by his material for John Galsworthy's play is such very good theatre that it cannot help stiffening at being transferred to the screen—much as Mrs. Hillcrist stiffens in the film.

Mr. Galsworthy need not be blamed, for he wrote the play. Mr. Hitchcock, in filming it, has added nothing and translated nothing. The fault must lie with the scenario department of British International Pictures for giving him such a subject, for the ambitions of Mr. Hornblower, which necessitate buying the land of an impoverished squire, are not good film material, nor does the retaliation of the squire's wife (admirably as she is played by Helen Have) by black-mailing his daughter-in-law provide inspiring entertainment. Mr. Galsworthy, in his attempt to be fair to each side, has made each side what is worse than repulsive—uninteresting!—with the result that "The Skin Game's" unpleasantness seems like an old maid's study in realism. Mr. Hitchcock, with his usual flair for casting, has been admirably served by Helen Have as Mrs. Hillcrist, and Phyllis Konstam as Chloe, the woman she blackmails. Both these actresses should be kept permanently on the British screen, and though "The Skin Game" is a film to be respected rather than admired it does at heart rouse enthusiasm by the performances of these two acresses.

PATTING THEMSELVES ON THE BACK.

MacDonald On Labour Govt.'s Achievements.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, presiding at the annual dinner of the 1917 Club, at the Quadrant Restaurant, said that what had happened in international affairs during the last year and a half would not have happened had another Government been in office. There was a confidence reposed in a Labour Government which was not reposed in any other Government by foreign nations. A Labour Government in office found it was accepted in a much more friendly way than any other Government would be.

The other nations assumed that Labour would do something straight. "It is a simple straightforwardness with no cards up your sleeve, but with an absolutely objective mind believing in certain fundamental things belonging to right and wrong and allowing those beliefs to actuate you in all international negotiations that is the secret of success.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

"When our Indian friends came to meet us at the opening of the Round Table Conference they were full of suspicion. They would hardly talk to us in a perfectly open way. They seemed to think that at some unexpected moment we were to produce some surprise, and that if we talked up to a point talked pleasantly and honestly up to a point,—then we would change and that they would discover the thing that they suspected was there all the time—a policy that was not quite so straight as it appeared to be.

"They discovered that was altogether a mistake. They discovered that the Government and the other representatives meant to give them a perfectly straight deal, that we did believe in that mid-Victorian virtue—liberty, that we did believe in what we said, that when we put down conditions they were perfectly reasonable conditions which we could argue about with them, explain and expound to them, and in the end the Round Table Conference became a co-operation of all sorts and conditions of men, all creeds and all classes in India from the Princes on the one hand to the representatives of the outcasts on the other.

"That was the secret of the success of the Round Table Conference. That is why they went home to tell India that those who did not come over had made a profound mistake, and to pershade them that they ought to turn over a new leaf and join the negotiations. That is the reason why since they went home such admirable results have been secured by the Viceroy in co-operation with Mr. Gandhi.

PECULIAR MINORITIES.

Mr. MacDonald said the 1917 Club was formed at a time of great darkness for some of them. They felt what an unhappy thing it was that they had to march out of step with the great mass of the people. They never rushed into it like a minority resigning from a party because it wanted to be peculiar and be special.

"The politician is apt to be a very dull dog when he is nothing but a politician, and, believe me, the dullest business ever a man took up is to be a member of the House of Commons. It is a very specialised place. There are a few men who sit on the Front Bench who are overworked every day of the week. There is acrowd of men and women who sit on the back benches who are underworked every day of the week, and the underworked people produce manifestos. The overworked people have not sufficient time to give to interested people like you very often a real reply to those manifestos." The great problem was to give the people on the back benches enough serious interest to keep them from merely twiddling their thumbs in the House of Commons.—"Manchester Guardian."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

BEARISH FEELING INCREASING

Heavy Liquidation And Short Selling.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

As anticipated the bearish feeling is increasing in American Cotton markets. Longs are liquidating and Bears are selling in anticipation of further decline. The weakness exhibited by the Wall-street market has influenced increased selling and practically there seems to be no support except scale down buying by spinners. However, we believe there is now fairly large amount of short interest which makes us to believe that the technical situation has strengthened and will result in some upward reaction. The main trend of the market is downward but we prefer to cover short sales with a view to replace on sharp rallies.

Consumption of American Cotton is keeping below last year and the net result of the first seven months show a loss of about 1,800,000 Bales. This loss is most impressive and although Indian Mills are using more of American cotton, the recent improvement in general trade conditions has not materially altered the situation. This decline in the consumption is now selling on general sentiment and unless the acreage for the next season shows a substantial decrease, there seems little prospect for any material improvement in prices.

However the future course of the market entirely depends upon the prospects of the new American cotton crop and the nature of the weather. In the mean time the market will watch the fate of the certified stocks of American cotton which are expected to be tendered against May option. There are some who can not expect an improvement until the first half of May, but we believe all bearish factors will be completely discounted by about the first tender day, when we expect to buy cotton for a long pool.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfevourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall-Street. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points and fluctuated within a range of 13 points. The market closed at a net decline of 15 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.30 C.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 16 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.05 C.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. Local operators have taken a bearish view which helped by weakness of Alexandria, caused further decline in velues. There was some support from Bombay, otherwise the market closed quiet at a decline of 6 points middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.73 and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 points with May 4.45 and July 4.54.

Egyptian Sakels lost 18 points and uppers 14 points. A further sharp break of 80 points is recorded in Alexandria sakel futures and uppers closed at a loss of 40 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.45 (opening).

New York May Lowest 10.32 (1-06 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, co-operatives reported selling May.

New York: Bear operators selling. Stop orders being reached May liquidating. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Cannot expect an improvement until first half of May.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

"The New York Cotton Exchange Service has cabled the following estimates of the world's consumption of American cotton:—

World consumption of American cotton during February 1931 1930-31 904 000. 1929-30 1,055.000

World consumption of American cotton during the season to the end of February 1931 1930-31 8,381,000. 1929-30 8,105.000

Mill situation in United States and the Continent of Europe is unchanged. An improvement in the Mill situation is reported by Japan."

Liverpool market easy on scattered selling and weakness in Alexandria.

New York cables: Textiles still quiet. Market reflects chiefly growing belief negligible acreage cut; weakness in stocks and textile dullness also factors. Market acts lower but we are strongly against following decline. Trade and Cooperatives good buyers at limits.

New York: Continued long liquidation, Wall Street selling; only demand at limits down.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.54
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 195 eq 4.42
Difference 112 points eq Rs. 49
New York May (close) 10.32 eq 5.16
Broach A-M expected Rs. 195 eq 4.42
Difference 74 points eq Rs. 33

Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 76, October 60 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 8.

Liverpool Wheat:—
May s 4/2 1/8d—1/8d.
July s 4/3 3/8d—0
October s 4/5 3/4d 1/4d up
Chicago Wheat:—
May dol 83—0
July dol 60 3/4—1
Sept dol 59 1/2—3/4
London Linseed:—
April/May £9 s 0-1-3
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed:—
May 10.30—11
June 10.50—10
Market quiet.
London Linseed Oil:—
May/Aug sh 17/1 1/2d—3d
Sept/Dec sh 18/0 3/4d—
Market: Quiet, easier.
New York Sugar:—
July 140 1 up
Sept 148 1 up
Decr 157 2 up
Market quiet.
Wheat Cable (Chicago)—
"Prices declined on favourable crop reports from South-west, selling by cash houses and lower outside markets. Closed easy."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 7.

May	10.32—.15
July	10.55—.17
October	10.89—.15
December	11.10—.15
January	11.20—.16
Middling Spot	10.30—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 7.

May	10.29—.16
July	10.55—.15
Middling Spot	10.05—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, April 7.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	10.42
July	10.66
October	10.93

New York. Noon Call:—

May	10.38
July	10.63
October	10.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC.

New York, April 7.

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Continents 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

	Opening	Closing.
April	...	5.56—.05
May	5.62	5.59—.06
June	...	5.63—.06
July	5.70	5.68—.06
August	...	5.72—.06
September	...	5.75—.06
October	5.82	5.79—.06
November	...	5.82—.06
December	...	5.86—.06
January	5.93	5.90—.06
February	...	5.94—.06
March	...	5.98—.06
April	...	6.01—.06
Middling Spot	...	5.73—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 7.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.
Sales for Export nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.52
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.722
Oomra, Good	3.72
Oomra, Fully Good ...	3.92
Oomra, Fine	4.12
Bengal, Good	3.58
Bengal, Fully Good ...	3.73
Bengal, Fine	3.88
Scinde, Fully Good ...	3.73
Scinde, Fine	3.88
Scinde, Superfine ...	4.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

May	8.45
July	8.55
September	8.66
October	8.70
November	8.70
January	8.84
March	8.91
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.05

Bombay Cotton

QUESTION OF FIXING TRADING HOURS.

Bombay, April 8.

There was a meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association to-day to fix trading hours for forward business. Failure of the Association to deal with those who violated rules caused considerable difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion. The meeting lasted for over three hours during which several proposals were considered and at last it was decided to take votes by ballot on the 13th instant. The market opened at Rs. 196 and at Rs. 201/8 for Broach A-M and J-A deliveries respectively in sympathy with weakness of the New York market. There was irregular trading.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 8 points. This news influenced some long liquidation and prices closed at about the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 198
Broach J/A. 200
Oomra May 170/8
Oomra July 172/8
Bengal May 152/8
Bengal July 154

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

April	139.50	—5.00
July	131.40	—3.30
Aug.	129.10	—2.80

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	4000	10,500

KEADY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Apr. 8.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F. G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F. G.	155
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Saflu F. G. G S.	170
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore-Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	205
Broach F. G.	200

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6 Days.	Since 1st September. This Year
Khandesh	1,151	306,594
Central India	2,803	298,418
Barsi and Nagar	1,190	157,153
Hyderabad-Gaorani	800	76,822
Berar	5,082	529,305
Central Provinces	6,142	329,026
Total Oomras	17,168	1,697,318
Dholera	3,204	127,075
N.-W. Provinces	494	85,994
Rajputana	592	33,938
Sind-Punjab	149	105,274
Broach	13,138	152,293
Coompta and Dharwar	993	23,847
Westerns-Northerns	730	12,873
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	14	13,721
Persian		206
American		58,967
Egyptian and African	598	158,385
Commilla, Burma and other sorts.		124
Total	37,080	2,470,031

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 8.

1st Sept. to 22nd April. Bales passed in Yesterday.

	This Year
Europe	1,845 422,138
Japan and China	3,890 1,223,901
Coast Ports	14,209
Up-country by Rail	113,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	38,744

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlemen	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settle-Ment	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	42	5	0
Silver, 1st Settlemen	38	9	0
Silver, 2nd Settle-Ment	42	7	0

Currency Dept. Accounts

—:o:—

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31 Mar. 1931.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,60,84,36
Reserve coin and bullion:—
IN INDIA.

Silver coin	1,17,86,15
Gold bullion	25,84,75
Silver bullion	6,93,86

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25-32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mid. April
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mts 1/6 1/16 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 17th April/May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4
Banks Selling T T 277¼
Banks Buying T T 276¼
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 15/16 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/8 8th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.
Gold £4.4-10 1/4 2nd inst. £4-4-10 1/4 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 7/8 2nd inst. 12 11/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 2nd inst. 12 11/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4, 2nd inst. 27 9/16 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 2nd inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/4 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Firm.

Bombay Dyeing	224
Bundi	3400
Bombay Steam	280
Bombay Burma	281
Century	484
Crescent	205
Colaba	338
Fazal	254
Indore	368
Ind-Bleaching	471
Kohinoor	779
Katni	190
Nagpur	189
New Great	269
Pearl	183
Swadeshi	203
Tata Steel Or.	5265
Tata Steel Def.	163
Tata Hydro	1684
Tram	1295

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 7-4-31	8400000	7955000
Receipts Yesterday 7-4-31	7000	11000
Exports to date 7-4-31	5732000	5993000
Stock at Ports 4-4-31	3707000	1799000
Stock Interior Towns 4-4-31	1313000	1114000
Stock Liverpool 4-4-31	1141000	959000
Visible Supply 4-4-31	7351000	5957000
Quantity in Sight 4-4-31	12200000	12905000
Quantity out of Sight 4-4-31	7928000	10015000

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 7.

Rugby—It is stated from Windsor Castle to-day that the King is suffering from an attack of subacute bronchitis. He is making slow but satisfactory progress. The statement was not in the form of a bulletin and bore no doctors signature. The King not confined to bed, but remained to-day in his room where he transacted official business. Subacute bronchitis is a mild form of bronchitis and the term might be applied to a cold in chest. It gives no cause for alarm or anxiety.

During the day Lord Dawson of Penn drove from London to see His Majesty and Sir Milsom Rees, laryngologist to the Royal household, also paid him a short visit. —B. O. W.

Madras.—The Madras Labour Union to-day passed a resolution urging the appointment of an Indian Labour Commission.—A. P.

Madras.—25 ladies picketed foreign cloth shops on Monday evening. Some male volunteers were seen picketing the shops on Tuesday.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

NARROW TRADING

Absence Of Speculative Business

Bombay, April 8.

The share market ruled quiet with little doing. The business turnover has decreased to a low ebb end at the present moment there is utter absence of any speculative activity. Various factors are still discouraging steady revival and it looks as it will take some time before business improves. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and there is nothing in the general situation calling for attention.

Out of a total of 17785 shares for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 8.

Bombay Dyeing 698; 94; 95
Century 258; 59
Colaba 107
Crescent 80
Fazul 407; 6; 5; 6
Indore 370; 71
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 372; 73
New Great 170; 68
Pearl 252; 50; 51
Simplex 71; 70
Swadeshi 298; 96; 97
Burma 455; 53
Hydro 111-14; 111-9
Tram 120-5; 120.10
Def. 283
Ord. 25-4; 10; 6; 10; 6
Bundi 15-14; 12
Indian 197; 98
Katni Ord. 180
Alcock 167

MILLS.

Bombay, April 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	306-4
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	695-10
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	259-6
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	373.12
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	80
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	406-14
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1.405
100 Indore Malwa	371-4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasboorchand	10-12
100 Khatau	103-12
100 Kohinoor	147-8
250 Laxmi	985
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	168-12
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-0
250 Pearl	255
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-9
250 Sholapur	1703
250 Simplex	70-0
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	297-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	577.8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-5
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	19-2-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	268-2
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	198-2
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Dt.	710.0
100 Katni	150-0
10 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	9-6
100 Shahabad	56-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15 New India	18-2
200-100 Oriental	632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	118-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	602-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
Tata Hydro	111-9
1000 Tata Power P.	1102-8
1000 Tata Power	465-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	81
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	63-8
500 Tapti Valley	642-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	15-10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	201.4
250 Bom. Steam	187-8
50 Bom. Telephone	47.12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Burma Old	453-12
50 Bom. Burma New	170-8
100 Indian Bleaching	148-12
15 Scindia	7-9
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-15-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 8.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,151
Central India	2,803
Barsi-Nugger	1,190
Hyderabad-Gaorani	800
Berar	5,082
Central Provinces	6,142
Dholera	3,204
N.-W. Provinces	494
Rajputana	592
Sind-Punjab	149
Broach	13,138
Compta-Dharwar	998
Westerns-Northerns	730
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	14
Egyptians	556
East Africans	42
Cotton	37,080 Cwts.
Wheat	28,482
Linseed	35,522
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	2,096
Gingellyseeds	657
Poppyseeds	606
Groundnuts	30,834
Castorseeds	20,572
Rice	111,512
Myrabollams	7.797
Cottonseeds	15,833
Grau	3,016
Joowar	13,488
Maize	16
Barley	995 Tons.
Coal	2,703

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, April 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/ Lowest Rs. 34/8/6 Closing Rs. 34/13/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/6 Highest Rs. 34/7 Lowest Rs. 33/12 Closing Rs. 33/15.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

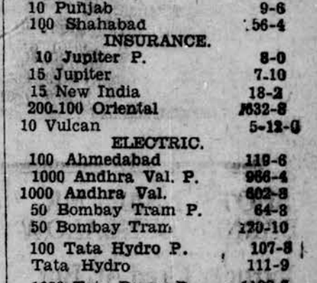
Ex-Godown.

Bombay, April 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 403/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Machine Made.
SUNDER
Doors and Windows



Sunderdas Saw Mills

18, Ray Road. Opposite Station, BOMBAY 10.

Suppliers of
FLOORING, PICTURE FRAMES AND TEAKWOOD.

PRICES REDUCED

Latest designs in Shirtings arrived.

Calico-Jubilee Mill's Cloth.

Beware of Imitation Goods. Buy Calico's Goods with its mark.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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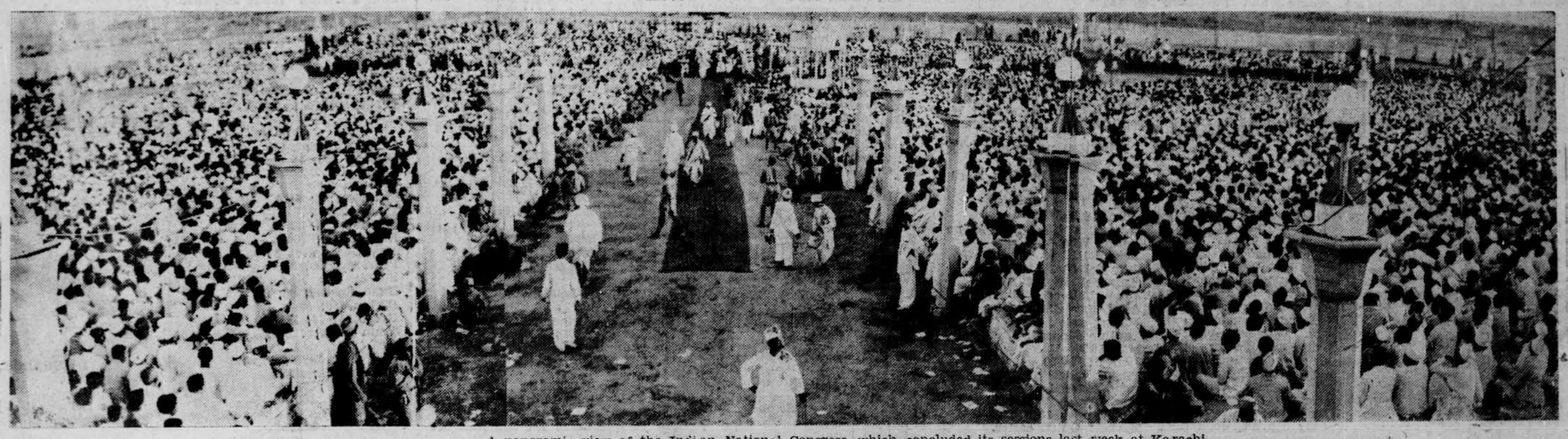
BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CONGRESS TOWN IN KARACHI



A panoramic view of the Indian National Congress, which concluded its sessions last week at Karachi.

SHOTS NEAR MR. BARNES' BUNGALOW

—:o:—

Intruder Fired At, But Decamps.

PESHAWAR, April 7.

What appears to have been a second attempt on the life of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Barnes of Charsadda, was made on Sunday night when an unknown man was fired at by the sentry at Captain Barnes' bungalow. Captain Barnes and his wife had retired for the night when at about 10-30 they heard occasional sounds coming from the direction of the dressing room, though the lights were still burning. Captain Barnes especially heard the noise near the bathroom, but attributed it to insects and lizards. Later on, when the lights were still on, Mrs. Barnes, to make sure, examined the doors, which she found well locked. Two minutes later the armed sentry who was patrolling the bungalow noticed a man hiding against the bedroom wall. He challenged him and fired when he received no answer. The shot missed and the intruder ran across the verandah and escaped over the garden wall. Captain Barnes who was aroused by the shot called out the guard and a lengthy search was made of the ground with the Assistant Police Superintendent, McCrae, but it proved fruitless. The suspect has not yet been arrested and his identity is still unknown.

HAZARDING A GUESS.

Three possible causes of the attempt are suggested in the first place the assailant might have been a relative of Habibnur, who was recently executed in Peshawar for an attempt on the life of Mr. Barnes by shooting at him point-blank at Charsadda Court in February, as it is reported that Habibnur's relatives have threatened to take revenge. Secondly it is thought possible that the attempt might have been to satisfy a personal vendetta following an unfortunate affray in a neighbouring village in February, when the police were overwhelmed by a huge crowd of Red-Shirts necessitating strong action on the part of Mr. Barnes. Thirdly, this is considered to be a possible manifestation of Red Shirt activity following the production of a local drama in which Mr. Barnes was shown as murdered by a local Red-Shirt. This drama was performed at Charsadda the previous night. One thing is certain, and that is that the attempt was not an ordinary burglary as the intruder sought to enter Mr. Barnes' room while the lights were still fully burning. Charsadda is the centre of Red Shirt movement.—A. P.

ADVANCING INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S MOVE.

LAHORE, April 8.

The Punjab Government has empowered all the District Boards in the Punjab to make regulations for the development of indigenous system of medicine by appointing Hakims and Vaids for medical relief in the areas under the District Boards.—A. P.

"Tony The Bohunk" Wins

—:o:—

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR'S AMBITION

"Sweeping City Clean Of Crime And Corruption"

LONDON, April 8.

Chicago—The Republican candidate "Big Bill" Thompson, well-known for his anti-British campaigns, has been defeated in the mayoral election by the Democrat Anton Cermak alias "Tony the Bohunk" who promised his supporters to sweep Chicago clean of crime and corruption.—Reuter.

FLAG OF REVOLT IN MADERIA.

Cruiser With Troops Sent To Tackle Rebels.

LONDON, April 7.

The flag of revolt is waving in Madeira. Although there has not been any news of fighting, the stage has been set for dramatic developments and the Portuguese authorities are rushing a cruiser with troops and guns and aeroplanes to the island where the rebels are mobilising their forces to meet the attack. The Portuguese island is now crowded with British visitors, but the news received in London states that they have not been interfered with. Nevertheless it is learned that H. M. S. cruiser "London" has been ordered to Funchal from Gibraltar as a precautionary measure. The cause of the revolt is believed to be dissatisfaction at the prospective re-instatement of the ex-Governor Freitas whose neglect of February riots threw undue responsibility on his subordinates.—Reuter.

7th Indian Mathematical Conference At Travancore

—:o:—

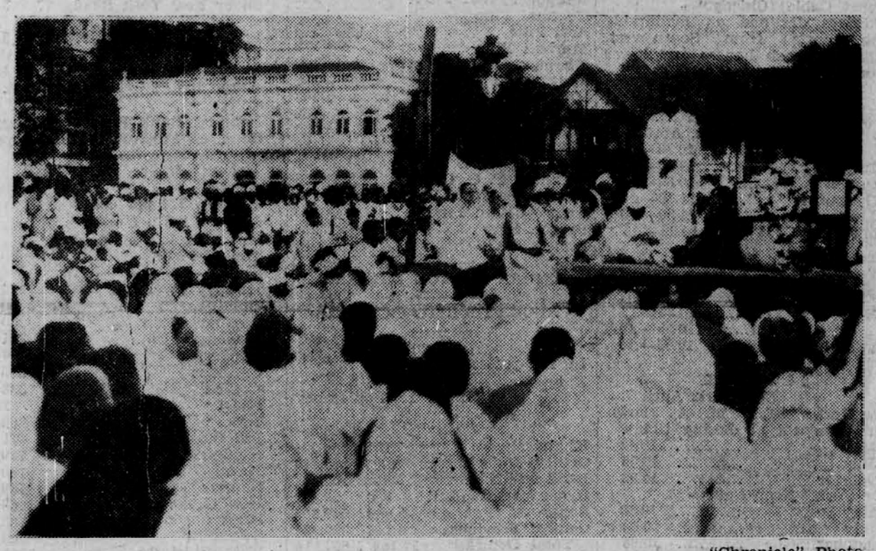
TRIVANDRUM, April 4.

The Seventh Indian Mathematical Conference commenced its session here yesterday in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. M. T. Narayana Iyengar, President of the Indian Mathematical Society. Delegates included representatives of various colleges and universities all over India. Mr. J. G. McAlfine, Director of Public Instruction in Travancore, welcomed the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Before the conference was formally opened by Mr. V. S. Subramnee Iyer, the Dewan, he read out to the audience the following message from Her Highness the Maharani Regent:—

In declaring the Conference open the Dewan extended a warm welcome to the delegates and paid a great tribute to the substantial work turned out by the Society during the last 23 years of its existence.

After the brief report by the Secretary of the Society about its activities since its last session the President read out his address in which after dealing with the work of the Society as a whole and chronicling the important events in the Mathematical world since the last Conference, he made a strong plea for extending the scope of the research work in Mathematics and appealed for help and support for achieving the end to the various governments, universities and individual sympathisers in India.—A. P.

BOMBAY RECEIVES BHAGAT SINGH'S ASHES.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh addressing a huge meeting at Azad Maidan on Monday when the ashes of Bhagat Singh and his comrades were made over to Bombay citizens.

Amnesty For All Indian Prisoners

—:o:—

I. L. P. Conference Supports Demand

LONDON, April 7.

The Independent Labour Party Conference adopted a resolution supporting the demand for amnesty for all Indian prisoners and full self-government for India.—A. P.

RELEASE DENTENUS AND OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sen-Gupta To Interview Governor

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta left for Darjeeling to-night to interview His Excellency the Governor on the question, it is understood, of the release of Bengal detenus and other political prisoners.—A. P.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

—:o:—

COCHIN, April 7.

Several persons belonging to both sides were injured.—A. P.

Rugby—Lord Amulree, Secretary for Air, has sent a message of warm congratulation to Lt. Commander Glen Kidston on the successful completion of his flight to Cape Town in six and a half days which breaks all previous records and which Lord Amulree describes as a very fine performance.—B. O. W.

Three Years Hard Labour For Bengali

FOR DISTRIBUTING "BLOODTHRISTY" LEAFLETS.

A Spectator Arrested In Court.

RANGOON, April 7.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day sentenced a Bengali to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of distributing leaflets inciting people to get rid of Government and of officials by assassination. The Court characterised the leaflets as "blood-thirsty" and held that their distribution was connected with the activities of the Bengal Revolutionary Association.

Just before the delivery of the judgment the conduct of a Bengali spectator in Court appeared to be suspicious. On a search being made of his person, it is alleged that a self-exploding bullet dropped from his pocket. He was placed under arrest. Later in the day his house was searched but it is understood that nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

PEACEFUL PICKETING IN PALANPUR

—:o:—

"Vanars Harassed"

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Apr. 7.

The Jawahira Mandal under the leadership of Ratilal Kothari is conducting peacetful picketing for the last four weeks. Nearly 40 cloth merchants have willingly allowed us to seal their foreign clothes. Picketing is conducted peacefully yet strongly at twelve shops. Some merchants are teasing and harassing members of the Vanara-Sena who are helping the campaign.

HENDERSON-BRUENING-CARTIUS MEETING

Has Briand Declined Invitation?

LONDON, April 7.

Rugby—The German Chancellor Doctor Bruening and Foreign Minister Doctor Curtius, have accepted the invitation extended to them by the Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson to visit London for general discussion of the current international problems. No date has been fixed for the visit which, owing to the existing engagements is unlikely to take place for some weeks.—B. O. W.

A MATTER WIDELY DISCUSSED.

—:o:—

Paris—The proposed Henderson-Bruening-Curtius meeting continues to be widely discussed. It is declared in well-informed circles that Mr. Henderson approached M. Briand in this connection some weeks ago. Contrary to earlier reports, it is declared that M. Briand has not declined the invitation but has reserved his reply which, to a certain extent, will depend on the demands of the home policy. It is regarded as possible that representatives of other Powers, particularly Italy, may be invited.—Reuter.

MUSIC BEFORE A CHURCH.

Calm Restored After Riot.

COCHIN, April 7.

News has been received of a riot between Christians and Ezhuvas of Kumbalangi, a suburbs of Cochin. It appears that the Ezhuvas, who are Hindus, were celebrating a religious festival and took out a procession. While passing a Church they stopped music according to custom, but resumed it as soon as the Church-gate was passed. The Christians resented this. An altercation followed, ending in a riot. Quiet has been restored.—A. P.

Burma's Constitution.

—:o:—

"SHOULD NOT BE INFERIOR TO INDIA'S."

Cable To Mr. Benn For "Urgent Consideration"

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. Isaac Foot M.P., has forwarded to Mr. Benn for "urgent consideration" a cable he has received from members of the Burmese legislature who were members of the Round Table Conference urging that Burma's new constitution should not be inferior to India's and declaring that prompt action is necessary for the successful settlement of the constitutional question.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RUMOUR ABOUT AMANULLAH.

On Pilgrimatee To Mecca—Not Regaining Of Throne

LONDON, April 8.

Rome—Rumours that ex-King Amanullah has left to try to regain his Throne in Afghanistan are explained by the fact that he sailed from Naples on April 5 for Jeddah merely on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—Reuter.

SKIRMISH WITH REBELS.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR KILLED.

RANGOON, April 7.

In a skirmish yesterday between rebels and four police officers and men attached to the Okkan Police Station, on the border of Tharrawaddy and Insein Districts, gunshots were exchanged and a police Sub-Inspector was killed, while another is reported to be missing. The remaining two members of the police party, including a Sub-Inspector, escaped with gun-shot wounds. The rebel sentry was also killed. The police encountered a rebel, whom they captured and compelled to point out the rebel stronghold. When they approached the rebel camp, the police found themselves hopelessly outnumbered with the result stated above.—A. P.

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN BENGAL ASSAM AND S. MADRAS.

POONA, April 8.

Yesterday's low pressure area persists over the East United Provinces and East Central India and has caused nearly general thunder-showers in Bengal and Assam, with a few falls in Bihar and Orissa.

A few thunder-showers have also occurred in Burma, South Madras, Mysore, the Punjab Hills and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina 1|4"; Mymensingh 2"; Barisal 1-1|2"; Gauhati 1"; Dhubri and Chittagong 3|4"; Dinajpur, Balasore, Purnea and Shillong 1|2"; Tezpur, Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj and Jalpaiguri 1|4"; Mysore 1", and Cochin and Coimbatore 3|4".

Forecast.—Thunder-storm rain will continue in North-East India, Burma and South Madras.—A. P.

NEW LIGHT ON S. INDIAN CULTURE.

—:o:—

Discovery Of Ancient City From Inscriptions

BANGALORE, April 6.

The Excavation Section of the Mysore Archaeological Department now camping in Chitaldrug District have just reported interesting finds of valuable materials leading to the discovery of a pre-historic Deccan town. Prof. M. H. Krishna (Director of Archaeology) exploring the region around the Asokan inscriptions near the Brahmagiri Hill in the District for collecting further data about conditions of life at Isila, an ancient Mauryan City mentioned in the neighbouring inscriptions of Asoka, made trial excavations which presently revealed the existence buried below of another township belonging to what he regards as pre-historic iron age, and a stone-age settlement further down yielding among other objects neoliths and microliths in large numbers. Further excavation of the site is expected to push back by several thousand years the early history of culture in South India which, according to the professor, is still enshrouded in mystery.

Trial excavations were also conducted near the Asokan inscriptions at Siddapura in the Molakalmaru Taluka which confirmed the existence of a buried town of a date more ancient than the one discovered in 1929 at Chandravalli Valley near the modern town of Chitaldrug. Excavations in this field promise to throw further light on the condition of the Deccan in the early Mauryan period. Trial diggings at Kittur in the Heggadevankote Taluka of the Mysore District, conducted earlier in the year, have brought to light ruined brick structures buried in the lands near the village, considered to be the remains of Kirtipura, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Punnad.—A. P.

SOLO FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA

Scott Beats Kingsford-Smith

RANGOON, April 7.

Mr. C. W. Scott, who is flying solo on an attempt to establish record crossing from England to Australia landed at Rangoon at 11-15 this morning. He left for Victoria Point at 10 minutes past noon. So far he is ahead, by a few hours, of the corresponding time of Kingsford-Smith, the holder of the record.—A. P.

Calcutta—Sir Abdelkarim Ghuznavi, Member for Irrigation, Bengal Government, who is proceeding on leave will visit Hedjaz, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq during the next few weeks. He left Calcutta by the Bombay Mail on Wednesday and return to India via Basra and Karachi towards the middle of June.—A. P.

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